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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

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No. 2

INDUSTRY

PROGRESS

ECONOMY



AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY
BUFFALO, N.Y., U.S.A.

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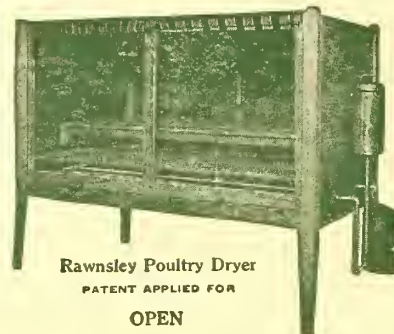
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Published the First of Each Month by the
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158 Pearl St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Write your name and post office address plainly. If your Journal does not reach you promptly each month, kindly notify us.

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The AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is discontinued at the completion of the subscription term by order of the postal authorities. This notice will be marked with a blue X when your subscription has expired. We solicit a prompt renewal. Please do not delay.

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It is positively guaranteed that during the year ending April, 1914, the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will circulate an average of forty-five thousand (45,000) copies per month. All advertising contracts are based on this circulation.

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We guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, providing the subscriber when ordering the fowls or merchandise, states that the advertisement was seen in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement appears in our columns and promptly notifies us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving full particulars.

AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application

Entered at postoffice, Buffalo, N.Y., as second class mail matter

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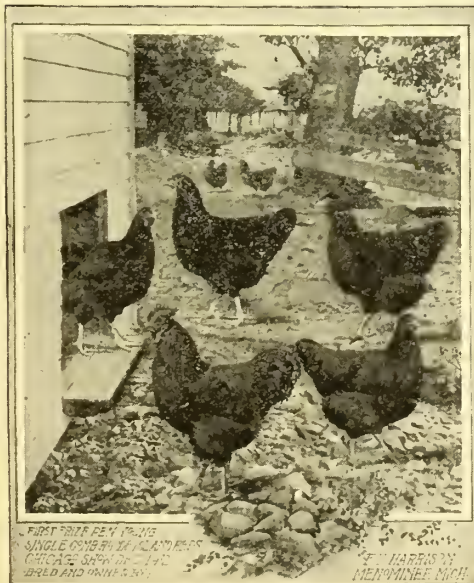
The "Martin Wyandotte" As Shown In Our Frontispiece This Month. Revival Of The Question Of Unretouched vs. Retouched Photographic Pictures Of Standard Bred Fowls. World's Record Twelve Months' Egg Yield For Domestic Hen Passes To An S. C. Rhode Island Red. A Keynote Of The "Campaign", So To Speak. The Holding Of A Successful Poultry Show In Spite Of Heavy Obstacles. In One Respect The Madison Square Garden Show This Year Is In Luck. We May Look For Record High Prices For Newly-Laid Eggs This Winter. Dr. Pearl In Quest Of The Biggest Rooster That Money Will Buy. Foot And Mouth Disease And Palace And Chicago Shows. Death Of William F. Brace, Fullerton, California. Editorial Notes—Buffalo Show.

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45,000 FOR DECEMBER, 1914

E. D. Corson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corson Manufacturing Co., printers and binders, being first duly sworn, states that that company has a contract for and is printing and binding forty-five thousand (45,000) copies of the December, 1914, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.
GEO. E. FITZSIMMONS, Notary Public.

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Have for years demonstrated that they are the one strain that stands out ahead of all others.

At Chicago, 1913-14, "Royal Reds" won in the largest class ever shown, forty-nine exhibitors showing a total of 270 birds and in the largest class of cockerels ever shown in America, (106), as follows:—1st and 4th cock; 2nd and 5th hen; 1st and 5th cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet; 1st and 3rd old pen and 1st and 5th young pen; every color special; every shape special; every champion; (p; elegant watch offered by the Association for the best display and the Western Rhode Island Red Club of America Cup offered by the Club, both Rose and Single Combs competing.

Note This: I am the only exhibitor that has won in all six classes in one showing. Twice have I accomplished this feat.

Twice have "Royal Reds" exhibited personally by me won 87 points on best display at the Great Coliseum Show of Chicago. No other exhibitor has ever won this number of points before. Therefore, "Royal Reds" have the distinction of on two different occasions winning the greatest number of points ever given at Chicago.

More facts of this world's greatest show of Chicago, are as follows: At Chicago I have won twice as many first prizes on Old Pens as all other exhibitors combined. Twice as many first prizes on young pens as any other competitor.

Twice as many first prizes on cock birds as any competitor, and more points on cock birds at the last two shows than all other exhibitors combined.

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Note This: I have won three times as many points on pullets at Chicago in the past two years than seventy-two competitors combined.

At Chicago, 1912-13, I won 1st, 3rd and 4th cock; 2nd and 3rd hen; 4th cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st and 2nd old pen and 1st young pen.

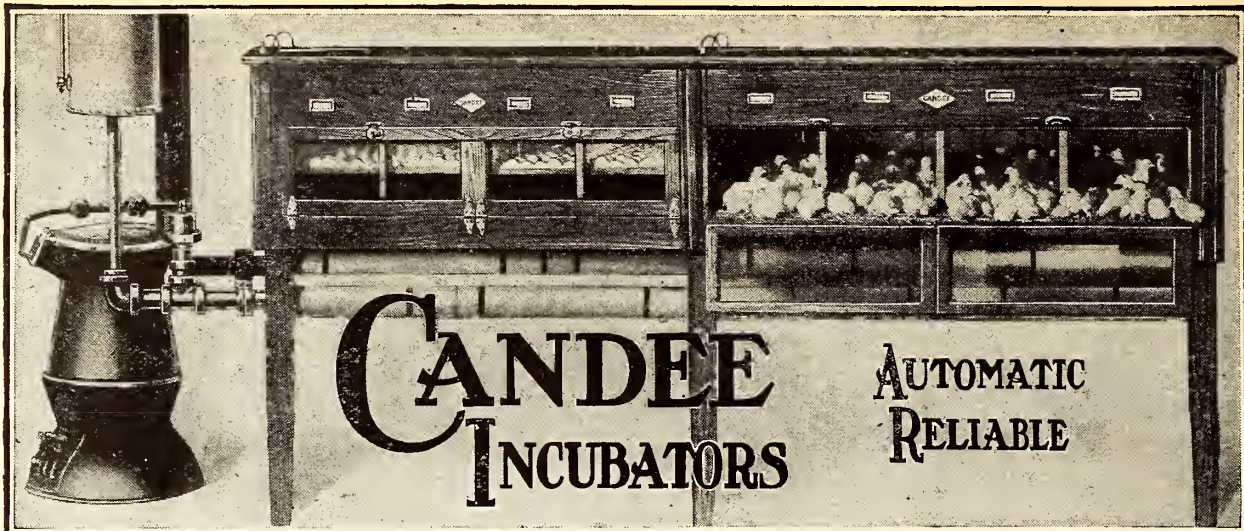
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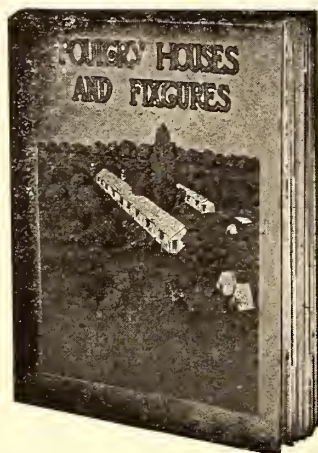
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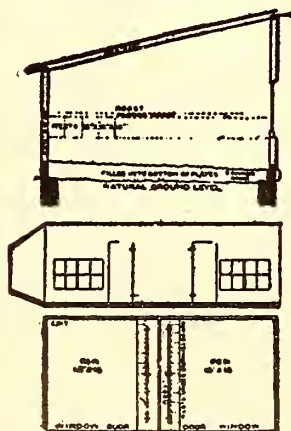
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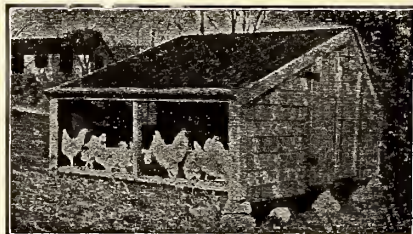
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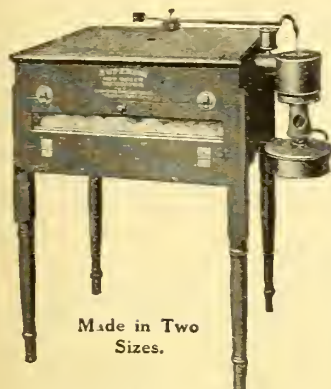
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250 Egg Columbia Hot-Air Incubator. Price, Complete in Every Detail, \$19.00.

low prices and yet be guaranteed to do high-class work. Have wooden cases, attractively finished in dark green, with brass trimmings and double walls. Seamless-bottom lamp bowls, best quality brass burners, zinc and steel Standard Cyphers toggle-joint thermostat and *same regulating equipment as used on highest priced machines*. Fume-proof, forced draft heater, asbestos covered and metal banded. Automatic in ventilation and embodies diffusive principle. Roomy chick

nurseries under egg trays. Are made in two sizes: 140 eggs, price complete, \$15.00; 250 eggs (see illustration), price complete, \$19.00. *Fully guaranteed.*

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

These are machines that for *fifteen years* and more have been recognized as the "standard hatching of the world." Tens upon tens of thousands of them have been sold and are in *successful use in every civilized country on the globe*. They are the last word to date in incubator building, not a penny being spared anywhere in their construction to make sure of their doing satisfactory work *in all climes*, under *widely different conditions*, in the hands of all sorts of people. Are built in four popular sizes and at prices as follows: 70 eggs, price complete, \$15.00; 140 eggs, price complete, \$22.00; 244 eggs, price complete, \$32.00; 390-400 eggs, price complete, \$38.00. Satisfaction, *or your money back*.



Made in Four Sizes.

390-400 Egg Standard Cyphers Incubator. Price, Complete in All Details, \$38.00.

All Prices in this advertisement are for territory east of the Rocky Mountains, north of Texas, and south of the Canadian line. In high freight territory slightly higher prices have to be charged, but as a rule the difference is small.

FREE CATALOGUE: WRITE TODAY for special circulars about our SUPERIOR HOT-WATER and COLUMBIA HOT-AIR INCUBATORS, which will be sent free on request to any address, and also have your name listed to receive a FIRST EDITION COPY of our 200-page Complete Catalogue for 1915, entitled "The Profits in Poultry Keeping," that will be ready for mailing by January 1, 1915. Contains valuable down-to-the-minute information on how to make the most money with poultry in small or large flocks. Address our place of business nearest you and ask for the name of nearby sales agency.

Cyphers Incubator Co. Dept. 31 Home Offices and Factory **Buffalo, N. Y.**

BRANCH STORES } NEW YORK, N. Y. 41 Barclay St. BOSTON, MASS. 12-14 Canal St. CHICAGO, ILL. 329-331 Plymouth Court KANSAS CITY, MO. 317-319 Southwest Blvd. DALLAS, TEX. 316 N. Preston St. OAKLAND, CAL. 2127 Broadway LONDON, ENG. 121 Finsbury Pavé.



1st Prize Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, December, 1911.



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Opening Battles of 1914 Season

WON BY

Owen Farms Birds

At New York State Fair and
The Great Allentown Fair

BUFF ORPINGTONS

SYRACUSE:—None shown.

ALLENTOWN:—1st cock, 2nd hen, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd pen with 6 entries, and Cup for best pen in show, any variety. Champion Male and Champion Female.

WHITE ORPINGTONS

SYRACUSE:—1st cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st old pen, 1st young pen.

ALLENTOWN:—1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen, Champion Male and Champion Female.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

SYRACUSE:—2nd and 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st old pen, 1st young pen. Cup for *ten best birds* in show. Cup for *ten best birds* in American class. Cup for best *1914 youngster* in show.

ALLENTOWN:—1st and 4th hen, 1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 3rd pen. 1st hen won 2 cups for *best bird* in show, all varieties competing. Champion Male and Champion Female.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

SYRACUSE:—1st old pen, 2nd young pen, 4th hen, 2nd pullet, with 6 entries. My cock bird had not moulted a feather and could not compete with the specialty moulted birds. My cockerel was much younger than the specially grown winners. I now have the finest Wyandotte Cocks and Cockerels I have ever seen and ready to win from this time on.

ALLENTOWN:—None shown.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

SYRACUSE:—1st, 2nd and 5th cockerel in a class of 32 cockerels.

ALLENTOWN:—1st hen, 1st, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 2nd pen. Cup for *best Red* in show won by 1st cockerel. Champion Male and Champion Female.

26 out of a possible 44 firsts with two different strings of birds at the two highest quality Fairs in all America.

WINTER SHOWS

You now know very closely how your old birds will moult and how your young birds will develop. You will need to strengthen your string by buying a cock, hen, cockerel, pullet or pen. Why not make your winning certain by calling on my vast resources to help you out? Among my 6000 carefully selected old and young birds are the *exact birds you need* to help you make a *sweeping victory*.

UTILITY QUALITIES

262 eggs in 290 consecutive days and 236 eggs in less than 300 consecutive days are two trapnest records reported by customers made by pullets grown here and sold by me. These unsolicited statements from my customers emphasize the utility qualities of my birds.

BREEDING STOCK

Carefully mated pens for breeding utility or show birds are now offered in all my varieties. Pens will be carefully selected by Mr. Davey or the writer, whose experience in mating thoroughbred poultry covers 35 and 25 years respectively. If you want line-bred birds that lay, pay and produce quality; strong husky birds that have never known a sick minute and that have grown on free range under natural conditions, *send your order to Owen Farms and receive better value than you can obtain anywhere else for your investment*.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

every customer or I will pay return charges and refund full purchase price. Write me exactly what you need and receive my catalogue.

OWEN FARMS, 115 William St., VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Prop.

FRANK H. DAVEY, Supt.



BY AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING CO.
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STANDARD BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES

First prize cock; first prize hen; first, third and fourth prize pullets, Boston, Mass. Bred and owned by John S. Martin, Originator "Regal Strain," Port Dover, Ontario, Canada. Reproduced from original oil painting by A. O. Schilling.

MANZ COLOR TYPES CHICAGO

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES

ARTIST A. O. SCHILLING VISITS THE HOME OF REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES AND DESCRIBES IN AN INTERESTING MANNER WHAT HE SAW. ALSO GIVES SOMETHING OF THE HISTORY OF THE WELL KNOWN STRAIN AND MR. MARTIN'S METHODS IN CARING FOR, FEEDING, BREEDING AND THE MANNER OF HOUSING. THE FARM AND ITS LOCATION. THE MAN



T was the second week in November that the writer planned on spending a day to look over John S. Martin's "Regal Strain of White Wyandottes." After spending several days at the Hamilton Poultry Exhibition we boarded a train for Port Dover, which is situated on the shore of Lake Erie within the heart of the Canadian fruit belt and which Canadians proudly term "God's own Country."

It is truly a district blessed with excellent climatic conditions and soil of superior quality for the production of fruit and garden crops. In passing through Niagara Falls, the most popular Eastern gateway into the Canadian Dominion, one enters a neck of land lying between the southwest shore of Lake Ontario and the northeast shore of Lake Erie, which is noted as the center of Canada's best fruit and poultry growers.

Mr. Martin is known in Canada and the United States as the "Wyandotte King," according to a very interesting article which appeared in McLean's Magazine, one of the high-class periodicals published in that country. The following is a paragraph clipped from the two page article appearing in the above mentioned magazine: "When the avocation of a busy man becomes more attractive to him than his calling in life, and when he finally forsakes the one for the other, the real life of the man develops under the spur of interested enthusiasm. Chickens, perhaps, have held more attention from professional men than any other form of live stock, but it falls to the lot of few to become wealthy developing this by-product of their attention. In this case a graduate of Toronto University in the nineties, a successful high school teacher and a cultured student found more congenial and also more lucrative diversion near Silver Lake."

Mr. Martin's hobby, cultivated and encouraged from childhood, was always poultry. He was simply daft about them and from one variety he had shifted to another variety in search of his ideal, until he had had experience with nearly all the modern breeds, when at last he finally settled down to White Wyandottes as the breed to fulfill his ideals and fancier's dreams. They have proven to be all he de-

sired in the way of an all around fowl, answering the requirements of the market and show room as well. However, Mr. Martin's trade being so extensive, will not permit of the sale of much utility stock, except the usual small percentage which spring from the season's production of youngsters.

SILVER LAKE FARM

Mr. Martin calls his estate "Silver Lake Farm," after the beautiful small lake formed by the widening of the River Lynn, upon the shores of which the establishment is situated. It is about one mile from the center of the village of Port Dover, and a beautiful winding road passes through the place, as part of the farm borders on Silver Lake, while the larger portion, which contains about 50 acres, stretches out on the opposite side of the wood over a beautiful tract of slightly rolling country; while the remaining six acres are on the sloping shores of Silver Lake. The farm is ideally situated and presents an attractive view with its beautiful and comfortable looking home, its well kept lawn and the numerous large poultry and colony houses all inhabited by flocks of snowy white fowls of the finest breeding.

The weary dweller in the city, tired of the strain and confusion of urban existence, would no doubt turn longing eyes to the Martin farm, but "Rome was not built in a day" neither can the same results be accomplished by every man, regardless of the amount of enthusiasm and ambition the individual may possess. Growing really fine poultry is an art. It is a matter of the eye and brain. Mr. Martin has devoted practically his entire life to bring about these excellent results and this can only be done by one who loves the work and understands his business.

THE DAY UNFAVORABLE

We reached Port Dover after a short run from the Hamilton Poultry Show. It was not the pleasantest weather, in fact the wind and rain was blowing at the rate of about 40 miles per hour, which made conditions somewhat uncomfortable. In view of these facts we decided that after all it might be a good opportunity to look at this well known establishment under unfavorable conditions, in



Jos. S. Martin, Port Dover, Canada originator and breeder of Regal Strain White Wyandottes illustrated in the beautiful color production on the opposite page.

fact when circumstances seemed to a disadvantage for the best impressions. However, we found the flocks all comfortably housed and sheltered from the cold, bleak winds, which one may expect at this season of the year. Another point of great importance was the fact that we did not see a single case of cold or roup upon the place among the whole flock of about 4000 individuals.

Before attempting to describe the beautiful flock of Regal Wyandottes and the methods of housing and feeding practiced at Silver Lake Farm, we wish to give the reader a better impression of the man behind the gun, or the man who made the "Regal Strain" famous. From one viewpoint one may suspect that Regal Wyandottes by their wonderful records made their owner famous, but to one who has had the many years of pleasant acquaintance with Mr. Martin, as the writer has had, we are firmly of the opinion that it is mainly the man who is responsible for giving to the public such a valuable strain of poultry, and who has made them famous.

EARLY ACQUAINTANCE

It was in 1905 that we first met Mr. Martin at the Canadian National Exposition held at Toronto each fall. The following year we had the pleasure of illustrating a number of his prize winners, including the original "Regalette" first prize hen at the Canadian National Exposition in 1906; also Regal III, a sturdy, well balanced cock and a wonder of his time. The production of that year's breeding (1906) brought forth Crusader III, a cockerel, which won at the New York State Fair in 1907, and probably the best of his kind produced up to that time.

From the year 1905 up to the present time we have been requested each year by Mr. Martin to illustrate a number of his prize winners and in our files we have the original negatives representing a series of winners shown by Mr. Martin at the New York State Fair, with the exception of the one year when we were traveling in Europe. It is an interesting study to look over these pictures representing 10 years of consecutive winnings, including such shows as Toronto, New York State Fair and Boston shows. Among them are some remarkable specimens for type and as the writer has handled every one of them before the camera while posing them for the different illustrations they seem fresh upon our memories. We recall how we admired them many a time for their beautiful plumage, their well formed backs and saddles, neat shaped combs, etc. They bore the earmarks of thoroughbreds and only a close student of nature and the laws of breeding could produce such remarkable specimens.

THE MAN

We started out to tell about the man before describing his poultry, but it seems there is so much to say about both that either are extremely interesting. To see Mr. Martin in his home surroundings is to appreciate his friendship all the more. We spent a most interesting evening with him during our recent visit, leisurely drifting from one subject to another, from the horrors of war on the European continent to poultry, business methods, science of breeding and also music.

For nearly an hour we sat in the music room of the Martin homestead listening to a flow of music of rare quality. It was not limited to the classics or rare operatic productions, but a bit of modern ragtime interspersed as a variety. Mr. Martin is fully as good a musician as he is a breeder of poultry.

In the office management we found an excellent system of records in practice, which is one of the important things in conducting a successful business. From the office we went out to look over the plant, the birds and equipment, and we passed out the front entrance onto the broad veranda, which has an outlook over a beautiful bit of landscape.

THE BUILDINGS

The Martin residence faces Silver Lake and overlooks a broad stretch of country on the opposite side. The first building we entered was a two story structure, which is used mainly as a condition and show room, while the cellar is utilized as the incubating department. Part of this building is also devoted to a store room for grain, of which we will have more to say later. The incubation cellar has a capacity of about 2000 eggs, while the brooder houses, of which there are two, have 1000 chick capacity each.

One of the unique features of this cellar was its simple yet perfect ventilating system. Instead of burying the intake pipes in the ground on the outside of the cellar walls and entering through the lower walls, as is usually the custom, Mr. Martin simply enters a galvanized 10-inch pipe into one of the panes of glass of the cellar windows and the same is run downward along the wall from a 45 deg. elbow to about 12 inches from the floor. There are four of these intakes, one for each wall, while in the center is the outlet, which leads from the cellar ceiling directly up through the roof. This system is cheaply installed and has proven to be very satisfactory. In this building we also noticed a large space partitioned off into compartments for the care of eggs during the shipping season.

Each pen of breeding stock has its separate compartment and the eggs are all marked when collected from the laying houses and deposited into their respective places. In this manner a correct record of the egg laying capacity of an individual or pen is recorded. Mr. Martin has been trap-nesting a part of his breeders, which he calls the "Dorcas Line." The female from which this egg-laying line started was "Dorcas," a beautiful show pullet, which established a record of 241 eggs in her first year. She was mated to a male bred from a female with a record of 205 eggs and in this manner the Dorcas Line has been established and enlarged from year to year by selection and careful mating.

In the building above referred to, we found a caging capacity of about 150 birds, some of which were larger than others to accommodate a pen of one male and four females. This building we found very comfortable without artificial heat. There was plenty of light and room and the walls were sealed with an air space on all sides. Each cage had a short roost at one side to permit the birds to roost at night, which seems more natural to their liking and habits, instead of crouching in a corner on the floor. After we had made the rounds of most of the buildings, including all the main buildings, we were impressed with the cleanliness and perfect order wherever we went and one thing especially conspicuous was the presence of slacked lime on all the roosting quarters and nests. Mr. Martin is a firm believer in slacked lime. This purifies the air and disinfects against vermin and disease.

THE BROODER HOUSE

From the conditioning house and incubator cellar we went to the brooder house. Here is where we found much to interest us, as it is impossible to run a successful poultry plant unless one is able to secure healthy early chicks and lots of them. These houses have a southeast exposure and in the cold winter months are heated to a comfortable temperature by the use of a gas stove burning natural gas, which is a cheap fuel in this locality.

Each compartment has its individual hover and the floor is kept sweet and clean with a good litter, which is usually alfalfa. Mr. Martin does not believe in coddling his chicks too much and permits them to run out on the ground after they are a week old, regardless of the temperature outside, provided it is not too stormy.

A small run about 5 x 8 is provided for each pen outside on good high and dry soil. A tight board siding about 4 feet high protects the front and prevents a direct draft into the opening and the snow is shoveled away continually to allow the chicks access to the ground outside when they are so inclined. In this way they have the choice of any temperature they require for their comfort and usually they will be found to accustom themselves very readily to these conditions and grow up hardy and healthy despite the cold temperature of the early winter months. Mr. Martin stated that a chick is especially provided by nature with a coat of heavy down when a week old and should be permitted to accustom itself to the cold at this age when it feels inclined to do so, also to have easy access to a warmer place when it begins to get too chilly. Leg weakness has been done away with entirely in this method of rearing, and judging from what we saw on the farm at the time of our visit, early strong chicks were plentiful, in fact the exhibit of Mr. Martin's Wyandottes at the New York State Fair, which is held early in September, always contains cockerels and pullets well

(Continued on page 106)

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PROFIT PER YEAR FROM 250 HENS

THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY A FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT ON WASTE MILL SPACE. SUCCESS LED TO THE PURCHASE OF A FARM WHERE EQUALLY GOOD RESULTS HAVE BEEN REACHED. ALL PRODUCTS SOLD AT MARKET QUOTATIONS. BELIEVES INCREASE IN PRICE FOR POULTRY PRODUCTS ARE IN KEEPING WITH INCREASE IN PRICE OF FEED STUFFS. LOOKS FOR HIGHER PRICES THIS WINTER AND BELIEVES MANY HAVE MADE MISTAKE BY DISPOSING OF SURPLUS STOCK

BY LEROY E. SANDS, Hawley, Pa.



ANY poultry raisers are complaining of the high cost of production. True it is that the cost of production has increased, that is, all kinds of cereals used as poultry feeds have increased in price. To offset this the produce is commanding more, considerably more, in comparison with the advance in food stuffs.

Some breeders have been reducing the size of their flocks which I predict they will regret in the near future. I am referring to those who follow poultry keeping as a business, as these are the ones upon whom a demand for stock is made and I believe that this season this demand will be greater than ever. It would be well for those who are reducing stock and complaining of hard times to look to other things around their plants and see if some fault in management was not responsible for the lessened profits, and not the increased cost of production.

ALWAYS MADE A PROFIT

I have been engaged in poultry keeping on a commercial scale for several years and I have always been able to make a fair profit. Today this profit is as large or larger than it was five years ago and this with the same amount of fowls. I believe the thing to do at the present time is to hold all stock capable of egg production, give encouragement to small breeders and endeavor to interest others in the poultry industry. This will not only help to increase one's own business but will be better for all concerned.

There is simply no question about making a profit when the proper attention is given to the business and the little details are carefully looked after. There is nothing on the general farm that is neglected in the manner that the poultry is. Neither is there anything about the farm that offers as much room for improvement as the flock of poultry. I believe that each farm whether it is devoted to general farming, dairying or some other special agricultural pursuit should have at the least a flock of 200 hens and that these hens should be properly housed and receive proper attention. There are many spots on the ordinary farm that are unproductive that could be used to a good advantage in raising poultry. To show what can be done with a small

flock on unutilized space I will give a little of my own experience.

TWO DOLLARS PROFIT PER HEN

As superintendent of a glass factory I have utilized the waste and unoccupied yard space for poultry breeding. From a flock of 250 birds consisting of two and three year old hens and a few pullets I have averaged a profit of \$2.00 per head for nine consecutive years. The same ground has been used for range all during this time and in total area is less than two acres. All the product from this flock has been sold at New York market quotation. I have made no charge for labor against this flock as I care for them myself. I can do all the work required to keep them in good condition, that is, feed, water and keep the place in sanitary condition and not exceed two hours per day.

When I began raising poultry I started with a few and gradually increased as I found I could successfully care for them. I had this flock of 250 in town doing very nicely when I secured my farm and here I pursued the same methods and added new buildings and increased my flock as the birds made the money with which to make improvements. I now have splendid equipment for 2000 adult fowls, large hatching and brooding department equipped with Candee Mammoth Incubator and brooder and colony houses on generous ranges for growing stock and chicks.

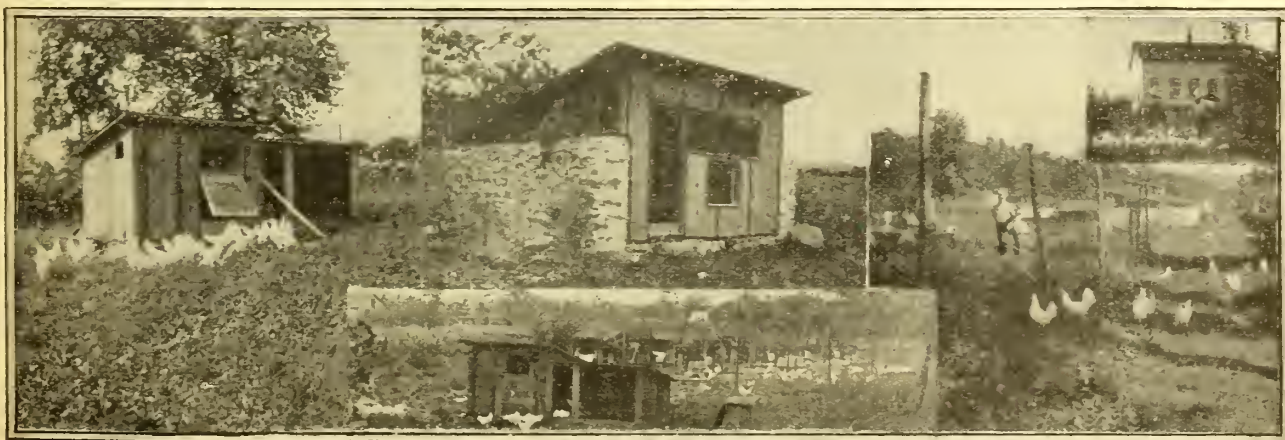
The profits from the farm have been just as satisfactory as from the small flock and I have two men's labor to charge against them. I used the figures from the smaller flock to show what can be done with poultry as a side line even on a town lot. I believe it possible to keep as high as 500 hens, care for them and still follow other business pursuits.

To be sure one could not start and make success with this number from the beginning, but he could start with a small number and as he gained the necessary experience could increase the flock, at the same time give them excellent care without making it a burden.

RAISING CHICKS STUMBLING BLOCK

Raising the chicks is a very important part of the

(Continued on page 98)



A few views on the poultry farm of L. E. Sands, Hawley, Pa. None of the large buildings of which there are several, are shown. The picture serves more to show how the layers are developed in roomy colony houses on generous range and how nature has been utilized in building colony houses from the surplus of stones with which the fields once abounded. At the right of picture is shown the road leading to the range with a large stone house visible in the distance. The insert above shows the incubator cellar. On the left is shown a colony of pullets, the colony house is equipped with an adaptable hover and the chicks are placed in these houses when quite young, as soon as the sex can be determined the cockerels are removed and the pullets remain until placed in winter quarters. At the bottom is another view of the pullet range while at the top is one of the many stone colony houses that are giving satisfactory service.

WOMEN AND POULTRY

POULTRY KEEPING OFFERS A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO WOMEN WHO ARE FORCED TO SOLVE THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM. OFFERS OUT OF DOORS RECREATION SO ESSENTIAL TO THOSE WHO ARE NERVOUSLY CONSTITUTED AND A POSSIBILITY OF HOME, HEALTH AND A HAPPY INDEPENDENCE. HARD AND PAINSTAKING WORK NECESSARY BUT SUCCESS WILL CROWN THE EFFORTS OF THOSE WHO PERSEVERE. A FRANK AND TO THE POINT MESSAGE TO WOMEN

BY HELEN DOW WHITAKER

Head of Poultry Dept. State College of Washington.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the first of a series of articles by Mrs. Whitaker, dealing with women's possibilities in poultry culture and pointing out what those who go into the business ought and ought not to expect. Instead of picturing a path of roses she points out the hard and rocky places but also shows the possibilities of home, health and independence for those who will make it worth while and put determination into their efforts. Mrs. Whitaker has gone through the school of experience, has made a success of poultry culture and in addition to a thorough qualification to write on the subject, possesses the art of telling her story in an interesting and convincing manner.



SOME years ago Mrs. Gilman wrote a book entitled "Women and Economics," the reading of which cannot fail to be helpful to any mature, thoughtful woman who has looked at life at all broadly. In this book Mrs. Gilman has set down convincingly sufficient reasons for the economic independence of every woman. I very sincerely believe that the best place for the achieving of that economic independence for women is the home. "But," I hear some one say, "think of the homeless women." I cannot. To me a homeless woman is an unthinkable thing.

HOME

I once knew a woman from whom death had taken one loved one after another. Necessity drove her to a strange, big city where, absolutely friendless, she sought and found work. When I knew her she was living in a room 5 x 8, a back corridor cubby hole reached by an elevator to the tenth story of a brick block. She took me home with her one day, yes "home." A curtain hung in front of the one tiny back window, from a jointed rod so that it could be swung back to let in all the available light and air. The curtain was made of white cheese cloth and there was a border of fleur de lis stenciled across the bottom. On the window sill was a sprig of wandering Jew, quite thrifty in a tiny pot tied up in white tissue paper with a blue baby ribbon, and there were ruffled things to match the curtains on the dresser and table, lace edged with a fleur de lis stenciled in each corner. A tiny room? Yes. Dreary? Yes. But withal, home-like.

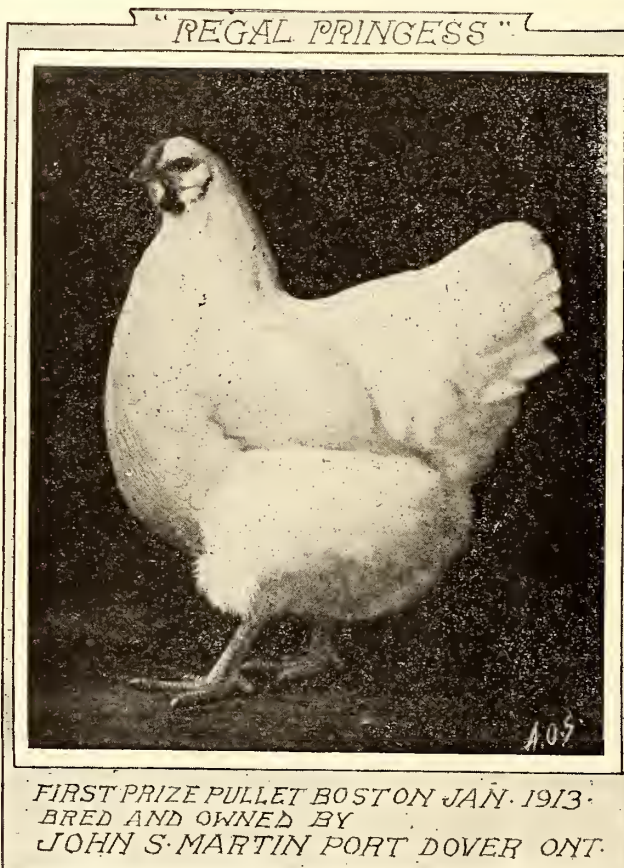
ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

I can think of women as lonely without husband, children, even friends. I can think of them apart from such houses and furnishings as wealth can give, but I cannot think of the true woman as not having in her heart

the real home spirit, nor of her not manifesting it by some little homey touch, however simple or dreary, or even temporary her abiding place may be. Happy above all women are those who in real homes surrounded by their loved ones, work out their economic independence all unconsciously. But, my heart goes out to the many women who, for one reason or another, are forced outside the home to solve the economic problem. My work has brought me in contact with a good many working women, boarding-house keepers, laundresses, sewing women, music teachers, clerks, stenographers, newspaper women, a few doctors, lawyers and many public school teachers. Again and again I have heard such ones saying "my nerves are shattered and I am just breaking under the strain of constant housing and constant working. I could make a home for myself and be happy in it, if only I had some work to do that would give me the privacy and the independence of a home and let me work in it."

CERTAIN TYPES

I would be the last woman in the world to recommend to such women indiscriminately that they should rush into the poultry business, but for certain ones among them, or I should rather say, ones of a certain type among them, there is a possibility of home, health and a happy independence in the poultry business. There is more than profit measured by dollars and cents in any business. Big factors to count on are interest, out of door living, pleasure in the work. I worked for four years, ten months to the year, eight hours to the day, six days to the week, in a big bare room with the wood-work and floor painted a slate color. All the window sills in that room came down to a point where I could just reach them with my finger tips standing on tip-toes. Out of those windows I could only look up to the sky where gray clouds or a blue patch were all there were to tell me whether or not the sun shone. I had a salary of \$165 per month, plenty of pretty things to wear, well manicured hands, and a lily white complexion. Then I went into the chicken business. I exchanged my salary for a financial rating that for a time made a



We have known the "Regal Strain" Wyandottes for many years and watched their repeated victories at the best shows held in America. At the present time they are considered among fanciers as one of the best strains in existence. The above pullet was one of the females which constituted Mr. Martin's winning string at Boston, 1913. She is an excellent model of modern Wyandotte type, being well balanced and possessing beautiful and desirable qualities in all sections. John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., breeds good ones by the hundreds each year and sells largely to breeders throughout every country where poultry shows are held.—A. O. Schilling.

quarter look like a \$20 gold piece had formerly looked. My pretty things to wear were folded away with the moth ball and "something that will stand hard washing well" was what I ordered ready made by mail. My foot-prints on the sands of that particular time showed a low heel and a common sense toe. I should not have dared for six years to place my hands before a real manicure lady, while my complexion made by the March winds and the sun, was approved of by no one but our good old family doctor.

EXPERIENCE

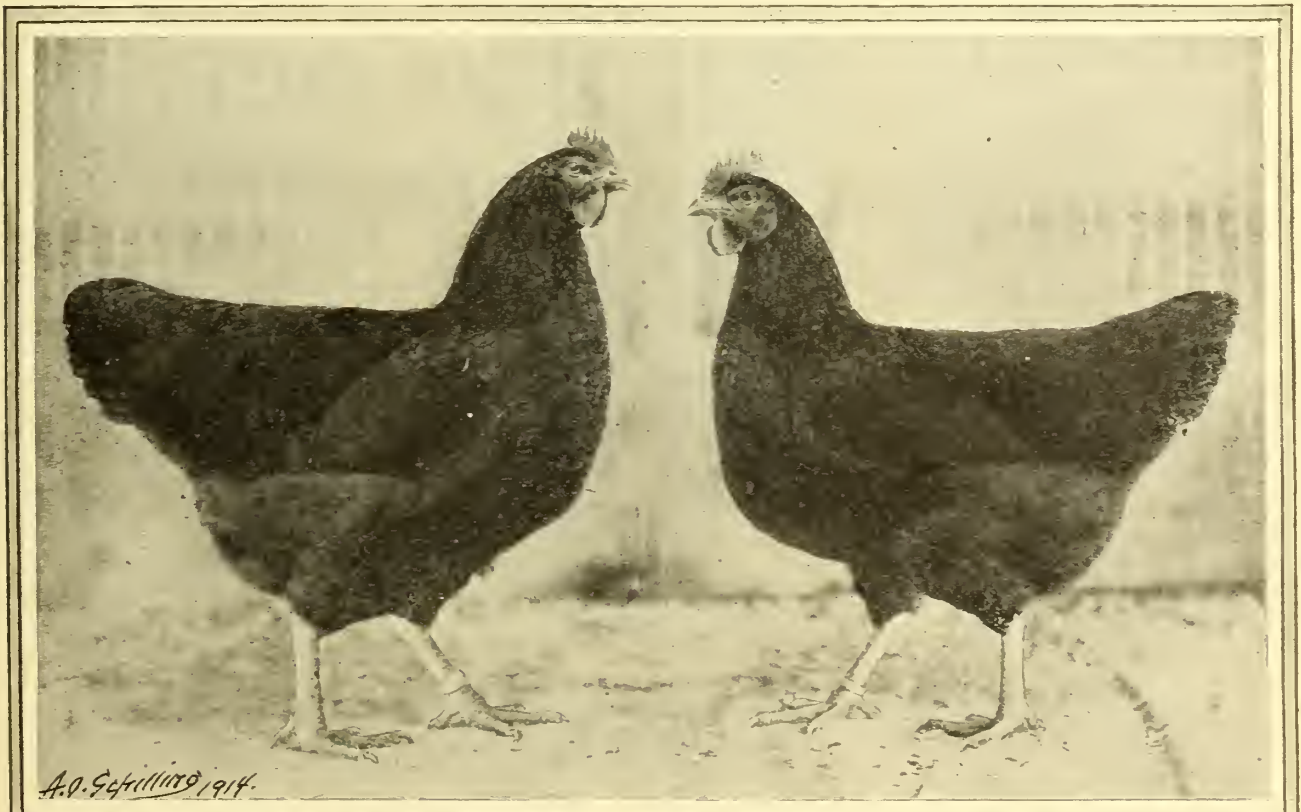
I am not going to tell you there was never a pang for the things I gave up. Any woman deep down in her heart loves dainty furbelows and silken swishes, even if she won't admit it, but this is a truly true story. About four years later there was a style show in our nearest city, largely advertised in the papers. All the women in the neighborhood went shopping, I among them. I walked up and down the avenue looking into the windows of the big department stores where wax ladies wore shining shimmery satins and laces, where fans, slippers, lingerie of the most captivating daintiness were displayed. I went into the reception rooms and saw more wax ladies in gowns and hats from Paris, the most exquisite colors blending in most perfect harmony. In a daze of delight I went home saying softly to myself all the way "beautiful, beautiful, beautiful." The next morning back on my ranch I was up at 5 A. M. The sun was up, too, from behind the pines on the hill to the east. Its light danced in little ripples out on the bay; dew drops trembled on every blade of grass and lay in the very heart of the roses, bird life was aflutter and atwitter all around me, and there I concluded it—"Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful," and just the thing for a wax lady to wear—a wax lady who has nothing more interesting to do than to play clothes rack. Perfectly content I took up my work, for I had come up out of bondage into the promised land.

For those of my readers who are still prisoners within city walls, shackled to counter and desk, to those ladies who are slaves to their cut glass, oriental rugs and embroidered doilies, and the beauty of convention rather than the beauty of utility in dress, my wish is that they too may come up out of bondage into a promised land where a quarter looks like a \$20 gold piece and where there is health and joy out in the wind and sun and rain God's good out-of-doors and interest in growing, living things in the land promised unto all of us.

SOCIAL STANDING

"Will the woman who goes into the chicken business lose social standing?" Teachers frequently ask me this question. Ida M. Tarbell has written a book which she calls "The Business of being a Woman" in which she characterizes this age as one of social unrest among women. To my notion the true business of being a woman is working for the social good. Is it not fitting work for the social good that women should help to feed the world? Is it not a social good to produce fresh, clean, wholesome eggs to help to nourish a great big hungry world of men and little children. We hear a great deal about the high cost of living. Our most careful students of conditions are urging the need of greater production. They tell us the day has come when not the manipulator of wealth, but the producer should be crowned King. The women who help to increase the average egg production in the United States—2 eggs per year per bird.—and to maintain that increase, helps to the social good surely. Therefore, I would say to any woman who asked me the question—"Do not let any fear of your social standing keep you out of the chicken business. If only you see to it that you send your eggs to market clean and fresh and that the chickens you keep lay well, and that you keep them in reasonably clean houses."

(Continued on page 97)



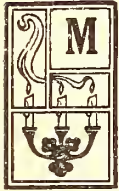
FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE S.C.R.I. RED HENS AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR SEPT. 1914.
BRED AND OWNED BY GEO. W. TRACEY, KINDERHOOK N.Y.

Geo. Tracey's S. C. R. I. Reds have always been in the winning where ever we have found them whether they were exhibited by himself or his customers. Mr. Tracey usually breeds several hundred Reds at Kinderhook, N. Y. and among his productions one may always find the sort that win at the big shows. The above pair of females were the sensation at Syracuse Fair this fall. They were truly wonderful in color, equalling the best pullets in brilliancy of surface color. They are full sisters and are from a female line that has won many prizes during recent years and Mr. Tracey informs us that this line of females have proven themselves champions where ever shown.—A. O. Scilling.

METHODS OF FATTENING, DRESSING AND MARKETING POULTRY

THE IMPORTANCE OF CAREFULLY DRESSING POULTRY FOR MARKET OR HOME CONSUMPTION. GREAT INDIFFERENCE SHOWN BY SOME FARMERS WHEN PREPARING THE ANNUAL POULTRY CROP FOR MARKET. THE METHODS PRACTICED BY SOME DESCRIBED. SPECIAL FATTENING DESIRABLE. CRATE FATTENING AND HOW IT IS ACCOMPLISHED. WHOLE GRAINS NOT AS GOOD AS SOFT FEEDS FOR FATTENING. THE FATTENING CRATE ILLUSTRATED

BY W. A. WOLFORD



METHODS of fattening, dressing and marketing poultry vary greatly with locality and market demands. The farmer preparing poultry for nearby markets as a usual thing does not attach a great deal of importance to the operation. In some instances the birds may be confined in a semi-darkened room for ten days or two weeks and fed on corn to finish them off, or this so-called finishing off process may take place without confining the birds, but with a little extra feeding. This all depends upon the owner and how careful he may look after such details.

The general farm flock where the annual round up occurs just preceding the holidays each year does not furnish the better grades of poultry. It is with these flocks that the greatest indifference is shown in preparing them for market. The few that go to local markets are a very small portion compared to the great surplus that must find an outlet, and this vast surplus is gathered from general farms all over the United States, north, south, east and west.

The great surplus usually finds its way into market, first, through the local buyer who drives from farm to farm collecting the various arrays of poultry, and second, through the direct offering on some live poultry market or it may be shipped to one of the large fattening stations, maintained by the big packing companies, for a course of special fattening before being offered to the consumer. These establishments came through necessity owing to the poor condition generally of the poultry offered for sale. These institutions and their methods will be described later in this article.

The methods of dressing poultry as ordinarily practiced are not beyond criticism and if more care was taken in the operation the extra time would be well paid for in the increased price the product would demand.

I have watched many of these "killing bees." I say "killing bees," as all other work on the general farms is suspended on the day that the poultry is killed and dressed and everybody turns in to lend a hand, and it is not uncommon to have a neighbor or two take part, the favor being returned on a similar occasion at the adjoining farm.

The first preparation that is made is to confine the fowls in a pen, shed or box stall, a room that can be darkened being preferred. The water for scalding may be heated on the kitchen range, wash boilers, dish pans and kettles being requisitioned for the purpose, or a fire may be built beneath a large iron kettle called a cauldron kettle, and almost every farm has one, and the water heated in this way or resort may be had to the feed cooker which will also serve the purpose.

With the water at the right temperature, which is usually determined by the "Major Domo" of the day's

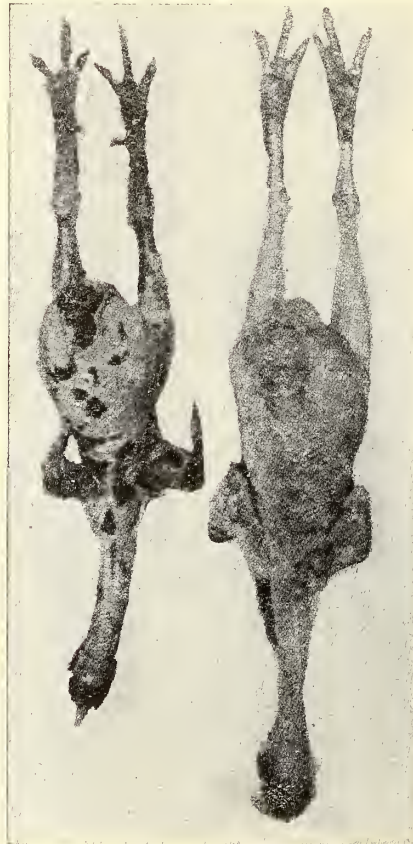
operations, testing it by dipping his finger in and out quickly, an operation that is usually followed with instructions for either more fire or the addition of a little cold water. All is now ready and the word is given. "Little Johnnie" is now called upon and is delegated to "catch 'em," an operation he appears to enjoy. After he has passed out six or eight, they are taken to the shed, tree, clothesline or other convenient place where the killing is to be done. From the six or eight pairs of legs one leg of each pair is permitted its freedom, while a stout cord is wrapped around the others and the whole bunch are thrown over the line and the operator begins to stick them one after another. In the meantime "Little Johnnie" is creating a commotion by attempting to capture a big red rooster that has been the pride of the farm for many years. He has received his death sentence, however, as a new male of thoroughbred qualities has been decided upon.

The victims hanging over the clothesline having bled are brought in and scalded and passed to the pickers, who keep up a merry gossip of neighborhood affairs while the work progresses. How well the picking is done depends upon the person performing the operation. Some birds are badly torn, while others are neatly done. Scalding, however, partially cooks the thin outer skin, making it very tender and many breaks will be found in this on all the carcasses. These injuries do not show up until the carcass is thoroughly cooled out, when they appear like bruises, making it look anything but attractive.

The lack of preparation by special feeding now shows in the dressed carcasses and instead of being plump they are very angular. This, however, does not worry the farmer, as he knows how to give the carcass that plump appearance characteristic of well fattened fowls. As soon as the feathers are plucked the carcass is again plunged into the boiling water, then immediately into the cold water. The operation acts like magic, and where a minute before we saw a skinny fowl, we now see one of tempting plumpness. This operation I suppose is perfectly legitimate, it only changes the appearance of the carcass. The disgusting part of the whole operation is the scalding process and where large numbers are killed it becomes an absolutely filthy operation, as the birds from the first to the last are dipped in the same water, or to qualify that statement a little additional water may be added to the original amount from time to time. This scalding process exacts a toll in the way of dirt and filth from each fowl scalded, and each one makes the water a little more filthy until by the time the day's work is done it is almost black.

It is conditions like the above that our government experts and our agricultural colleges have been trying to eradicate by demonstrating better methods and teach

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The above illustration of a pair of dressed chickens conveys a very accurate idea of the appearance of a well dressed fowl and the carelessly dressed type that are so conspicuous in many markets especially those of the smaller cities, where the supply is brought in by farmers, who may be ever so careful and painstaking in their farm pursuits but when it comes to dressing poultry for market seem utterly indifferent to the appearance of the dressed carcass. The next time you visit the market, inspect the dressed poultry and note the difference between the carefully dressed fowl and the one whose skin is broken and discolored in many places.

THE WHITE FAVEROLLE

AN ATTRACTIVE AND WORTHY BREED THAT IS SAID TO POSSESS UNUSUAL UTILITY QUALITIES. GROW AND MATURE RAPIDLY AND ARE ALSO VERY PRODUCTIVE. MAKE EXCELLENT CAPONS. STANDARD FOR THE VARIETY VERY LOOSELY DRAWN, CLAIMED BY PROMOTERS TO BE NECESSARY TO GIVE LATITUDE IN BREEDING FOR UTILITY POINTS. PREFER THE BREED TO BE KNOWN AS STRICTLY A UTILITY FOWL. SALMON FAVEROLLES KNOWN IN AMERICA FOR MANY YEARS

BY K. M. TURNER, West Nyack, N. Y.



FROM the number of inquiries that I am receiving it would seem that "the fowl that reduces the butcher's bills" the White Favorolle, is coming into its own in this country the same as it did in France before this cruel war put everybody living on what we call the map of Europe, out of business.

There can be no doubt that the American public are an inquisitive lot when a dollar is in sight. I guess I am getting paid off in my own coin, as my parents used to tell me that I could ask more questions in a shorter space of time than any boy they ever knew. I remember my father offering me a nickel if I would refrain from asking a question for twenty minutes, and believe me, that was the longest twenty minutes I ever lived through. I earned my nickel, but I made up for lost time afterward.

I am glad to answer questions regarding the White Favorolles, even if it does enrich Uncle Sam's postal department and impoverish me to the same extent, but now that I have found an editor that is willing to subscribe to the cause by letting me use his space, you can pile them in as fast as you like.

EXCEPTIONAL LAYERS

Is the White Faverolle a good layer is one of the leading questions. For the bird that matures to six and seven pounds, that grows like a pig from the day it leaves the shell, I can conscientiously say that the Faverolles can be classed as a laying breed. I had three pens of Faverolles alongside of a pen of Campines and a pen of Leghorns last spring during the breeding season, and during this particular season the Faverolles laid equally as well as either of the two pens. They have continued laying and while I have not been able to make a record, as I shall commence to do this fall, I firmly believe that the average Faverolle will lay within a very few eggs as many as the Leghorns or Campines,—both noted for their laying qualities.

Whether or not they could be bred to the extremely high egg production that has been reached by some breeds, I am not prepared to say. I firmly believe, however, that under proper conditions and with a special view to eggs, they would excel as an egg producing bird.

A White Faverolle hen which I washed for the New York State Fair the latter part of August, laid an egg within ten minutes after she was washed and while still wringing wet. This particular hen has been a persistent layer since last winter. The next morning before 5 o'clock she laid another egg. There can be no question that this particular hen wet from washing, laid two eggs within 24 hours.

GROW AND MATURE QUICKLY.

I am often asked if the White Faverolle makes a quick growth, for this reason they should be the most popular utility fowl in America,—the one that the farmer and commuter should raise. They thrive on table scraps, on mash, and in fact any food, as I have never known a bird to thrive and I have raised a number of the heavy breeds. Birds hatched in April will weigh from four to six pounds on September 1st. From the minute they leave the shell they commence to make frame, light in weight, but built on broad lines, so that when the flesh producing period comes, they have a marvelous frame to carry it.

Today my Faverolles hatched this spring, sold at the market price, will purchase five pounds of steak. The keel bone being unusually long gives plenty of room for flaky white meat of a flavor that is unequalled in any domestic fowl. I can say this without fear of successful contradiction. At ten weeks to three months old they produce a fryer so delicious to the palate, equal to those of the middle west and south, that cannot be beat-

en and I am sorry that it is not practical to arrange a contest in this particular direction.

The American people should be and are interested in a meat producing bird, and suppose that bird does not lay within two dozen of as many eggs as the Mediterranean type. Think of the wonderful advantage accruing to the utility bird, as utility means "that which is of the greatest advantage to mankind."

The subject of capons is just now attracting perhaps more attention than ever in the history of this country. The Faverolle as a capon is unsurpassed. It grows to an extraordinary weight, is gentle, docile and can be confined in a yard with a thirty inch fence. I have capons now four months old that weigh a little less than seven pounds, and during the forthcoming winter shows I hope to be able to show what the Faverolle will do as a capon.

The Salmon Faverolle has been in this country for perhaps twenty years, but little has been heard of them, and as a breed they have not been seriously considered. It was not until the White Faverolle was brought to the attention of the American public that the Salmon became known to any extent, and if the Salmon Faverolle becomes popular it will be because the White Faverolle brings them to public notice.

THE BREED STANDARD.

A great deal has been written regarding the so-called standard of the White Faverolle. Those most keenly interested in this magnificent fowl are interested in it because of the fact that in it they have found the true definition of the word "utility." They believe that to be able to breed a utility fowl in the broad sense of that word, they must have latitude as far as the minor parts, usually termed show points, such as the comb, the toes, or a few feathers on the legs are concerned.

From the standpoint of the fancier a bird to be a perfect bird, must have a perfect comb, a perfect beak, a perfect eye, a perfect foot and its feathers must be placed in certain prescribed positions. A bird in this class may have the wonderful breast, a magnificent back, a beautiful head and everything that goes to make up a great breeder or a producer of eggs; but should his comb possess one point too many, his tail be a little too high or a little low, or should he carry a feather between his toes, he would be disqualified in the show room, and a breeder would therefore not dare to breed from him, although in breeding from him, he might be thoroughly convinced that he could produce a better egg machine than if he adhered strictly to a bird with perfect points.

It is these minor points on which those interested in White Faverolles allow latitude. They want the long keel bone that carries the meat. They want the long, broad back that tells them of the large frame and other vital points that make up a meat and egg producing bird. Therefore, in making up their standard they have taken the utility qualities of the bird, considering that it matters but little whether it has five or seven points to the comb, four or five toes, or slightly feathered or clean legs, because these points do not fill the egg basket or put the carcass on the table that supplies the family with food.

POINTS TO ENGLISH LEGHORNS.

Tom Barron, the king of egg producers today, could not show a bird in the prize ring with any hope of getting a blue ribbon if they were judged by the Leghorn or Wyandotte standard. People lose sight of the standard when they listen to Tom Barron describe the making of the egg laying machine as they did at the recent meeting at Storrs, Conn. They look only to the egg basket and

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STARTING IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

SUCCESSFUL BREEDER OUTLINES HIS EXPERIENCE AND GIVES REASONS WHY SOME MAKE FAILURES. TRIED SEVERAL BREEDS, FINALLY SELECTING THE WHITE WYANDOTTES AS BEST ADAPTED TO ALL AROUND PURPOSES. PREFERS SOLID COLOR TO PARTI-COLORED VARIETIES, AS BREEDING IS SIMPLIFIED. IN MATING SHAPE SHOULD ALWAYS BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION, COLOR NEXT AND THEN THE MINOR POINTS. SEVEN REASONS FOR CHOOSING WHITE WYANDOTTES

BY O. L. HILL, Shelburn, Ind.



EVERY year thousands of people enter into the poultry business. Some start on a small scale, some on a moderate scale and some on a large scale. Some start into business because they have a love for fine fowls and have a desire and natural instinct to be with and care for their birds, others enter the business because they think that it is a get-rich-quick scheme, but alas, they soon change their way of thinking, others enter the business just to raise enough chickens for their own use.

But for all the thousands that enter the business only a very small per cent. of them succeed, and I am thoroughly convinced that the main reason for their failure is because they did not choose the right breed to start with. There is absolutely no use in wasting your time and ability in breeding fowls that are not popular and for which there is no demand.

FIRST EXPERIENCE

When I first began breeding fowls, I started with seven different varieties, but I soon found that I could derive more real pleasure and profit by specializing on one breed, and by keeping close record of the different varieties I found that the White Wyandotte was the

best breed for me, then I sent all the other varieties to market and, as I wanted to establish a strain that would compare with the best, I purchased six White Wyandotte pullets (full sisters) from one of the most noted and widely known White Wyandotte breeders in America, for \$60 and purchased a White Wyandotte cockerel from another noted breeder, for \$25. These birds formed the foundation of my famous "eclipse" strain of White Wyandottes, which I have bred to a high standard of perfection by line-breeding and pedigreeing each and every bird raised and by mating each year to produce birds of still higher and better quality.

I have found the White Wyandotte superior to other breeds, because they have the build, being broad in the breast and back and carry more meat than any other breed, even larger, because larger birds are coarse boned and do not have the blocky build the Wyandotte has. As egg producers they are unequalled by any other breed, they produce an abundant supply of large brown eggs the year round and they do not waste much of their time in broodiness, and keep on laying as if they thought their only mission was to produce an egg every day.

Another thing to be considered, is that they have been

(Continued on page 100)



A beautiful pair of White Plymouth Rock males belonging to H. W. Halbach, Waterford, Wisconsin whose skill as a producer of high grade White Plymouth Rocks was demonstrated at Chicago last season where every first and second prize in the White Plymouth Rock class was won by birds bred and exhibited by Mr. Halbach.

THE EGG CRAZE—A RULE OF RUIN

WRITER CALLS ATTENTION TO THE IMAGINARY DIFFERENCES WHICH SEEM TO EXIST BETWEEN UTILITY AND EXHIBITION TYPE, AND ADDS THAT THE CRAZE FOR EGGS WILL WRECK THE POULTRY INDUSTRY UNLESS A PROPER APPRECIATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE FANCIER ARE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. BELIEVES IN HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION WITH STANDARD QUALITIES FIRST AT ALL TIMES. FOUNDATION OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY RESTS ON THE SHOULDERS OF FÂNCIERS, NOT ON THE BREEDERS OF DUNGHILLS AND MONGRELS

• BY L. F. VAN ORSDALE,
Poultry Editor The Cincinnati Enquirer



WITHIN the last five or six years a revolution in the poultry business has been taking place, which promises eventually to separate the fancy and utility interests unless some steps be taken to somehow incorporate the now supposed differences, which seem to exist between the show bird and the heavy layers, into a harmonious creation.

The argument is advance, and its adherents have good grounds for their views, that the standard fowl, as perfectly pictured in the American Standard of Perfection, represents the supreme type of fowl for eggs, for meat, for beauty, or in the case of the American varieties for instance, a combination of the three. This view only holds good within certain limitations.

A large majority of breeders hold that it is a practical impossibility to produce a fowl having the very highest exhibition points and say, a 200 egg record. That it can be done they do not deny, because there are mighty few who ever have tried it. But to produce such a fowl requires a total divorce of the question of sentiment and money; a persistency not to be blocked by any obstacles, a knowledge of the fundamental laws of breeding, which few breeders recognize as such, and a specific ideal of beauty and production which is the underlying instinct of the true fancier, as distinguished from the fancier and the printer's-ink breeder.

WILL WRECK THE INDUSTRY

The craze for eggs is bound to wreck the poultry industry of the country unless a proper appreciation of the principles of the loyal fancier is taken into consideration and a stop put to the indiscriminate flooding of the backyards of the beginners with fowls, sold as pure bred, but which actually are little better than mongrels. There is no question but that the egg-craze has let down the bars for a good many breeders who place money above every consideration, but their day of reckoning is bound to come.

I hold no brief for either the egg-breeder or the fancier one as against the other, and I believe and always have preached the gospel of the heavy layer, but always with the proviso that the bird, first of all, be representative of the breed. A great many will say "What do we care for fancy points as long as we get the eggs."

Perhaps they do not care, do not need to care, but they do not have the spirit of the fancy at heart, and do not know that the foundation of the poultry business of the world rests on the shoulders of the true fanciers; not the breeders of dunghills and the farmer's flock of mongrels.

• MONUMENT TO WORK OF FANCIERS

Whatever the American fancy is today, what it has been in the past, and the heights to which it may rise in the future, will be due solely to the work of true fanciers. And, if I may diverge for a moment, the faddists with under-color, four-toe, high tail, wide barring or others axes to grind will have no place in the construction work.

The craze for eggs is entirely the result of commercialism. This indictment is not true of the interests of the fanciers, although it may hold good in some cases, the essential difference between the two interests being that the fancier works first to perfect his stock in conformity with the accepted standard of the breed, while the egg breeder accepts no standard of shape, symmetry or color. To a certain extent the egg breeder may be justified in confining his whole activities to the click of the trap-nest, but when he begins to foist birds, not

bearing the slightest resemblance in type and conformation to the breed which they are supposed to represent, off on an unsuspecting and oftentimes uninformed public it would appear that he is stepping beyond the bounds of honorable, although common practice.

JUST LAYERS---THAT'S ALL

If the egg breeders insist on making the trap nest their only standard, then the time has come when they should be compelled to divorce the breed names as recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. Type always has made the breed, and color the variety. But how are those birds to be classified which represent their prototype in neither shape or symmetry? Why not call them "white" layers, "blue" layers, "red" layers or "barred" layers, as the case may be, and not make a travesty of the Standard by calling them the name of a breed of which they obviously have none but the superficial characteristics?

It is worth while to point out right here that the highest exhibition of quality and superior egg production are not incompatible in the same fowl. No further proof of this is needed than the experiments conducted at the Maine Experiment Station, where the most advanced scientific research work in the world into the fundamental principles of breeding for egg production is being conducted. For the purpose of experiment, aimed largely at the assertion that show-bred birds were inferior as layers, the Maine Station purchased a number of Barred Plymouth Rocks male birds, one for each of several of the most noted men in the "blue book" of Barred Rocks. The results proved conclusively that in every instance these show-bred males produced an excess number of heavy laying pullets, comparing favorably with the best bred stock of the Maine Station in this respect, and the Maine Station stock has been bred for superior egg production for more than 15 years.

CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR.

In the last analysis, as the editor would say, there should be no great wonderment expressed at the results of this test, because the greatest asset underlying the problem of heavy laying is constitutional vigor, not pedigrees or trap nest egg records. The true fancier, looking only to the improvement of his stock, never takes a chance of using a bird with a single constitutional defect, and from the very nature of his business the production of fast-growing, perfectly-proportioned, deep-breasted, wide-backed birds, must use none for breeders that is in any way a weakling. The strain of consuming and converting large quantities of grain necessary to maintain sustained egg production requires a body, a digestive tract, a constitution of the very highest order.

That the inherent egg laying qualities of any breed or variety may not be improved by breeding is a fallacy which no experienced poultryman will deny. But first of all there must be a sound body on which to build. The improvement then is but a matter of trap nests, individual pedigrees, and continued, though not too close, in inbreeding.

WRECKED ON THE SHOALS OF PREJUDICE.

It is the firm belief of the writer, backed by several years of breeding operations during which 200 egg hens, pullets bred from 200 egg hens which themselves proved 200 egg layers and cocks and cockerels from 200 egg hens proved prize winners at such shows as Allentown, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and Buffalo in strong White Plymouth Rock competition that the aspirations of most beginners and of many older breeders, are wrecked on

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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE

Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches

GRANT M. CURTIS Editor
WM. C. DENNY } Associate Editors
W. A. WOLFORD }

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reliable men and women at work today in the
broad field of Poultry Culture and advancement

STAFF ARTIST:
Arthur O. Schilling,

EDITORIALS

THE "MARTIN WYANDOTTES" AS SHOWN IN OUR FRONTISPIECE THIS MONTH

You will have admired that attractive work of art before your eyesight alights on these lines of reading matter. This four-color reproduction shows in the foreground five sample "Regal" White Wyandottes, a strain that was founded and that is being developed with great success by John S. Martin, of Port Dover, Ontario, Canada.

The color-plates were taken from an oil painting made recently by Arthur O. Schilling, staff artist of this journal, a young man who step by step during the last ten years has won an enviable position as one of the wide world's half dozen foremost poultry artists. As a photographer and decorator of standard fowl, Mr. Schilling has no superior and he is making rapid progress in the more difficult art of producing life-like pictures by the use of oil and brush.

A point of special interest is the fact that the five choice Wyandottes shown in colors by Mr. Schilling are not finer looking, in any particular, than were the live models from which this beautiful picture was made. If the live birds stood there before you, in show condition, with every feather neatly in place, they would look as well as do these painted reproductions—of this you may be sure. The shanks and toes are a trifle too yellow, which is the fault of the engraver-printers, but White Wyandottes as good as these are being bred and shown by Mr. Martin, year after year.

It is not then a question of the artist "over-doing it"; on the contrary it is the high ambition of the conscientious artist to be able to do real justice to the living specimens by taxing his skill and

painstaking labor to the utmost. There is, as a rule, but little danger of his producing with his brush a handsomer specimen than nature's finished product. Frankly, these birds of Mr. Martin's, as painted in oil and then "reproduced" by the engraver's art and a printing press, actually fall short of looking as good as did the originals. Expert breeders and judges of our best Wyandottes, as exhibited by Mr. Martin and others, will concur in this statement.

What the poultry world now needs is not poorer and less complete, less faithful pictures of standard fowls, but even better ones. Our successful poultry artists must be strictly competent judges of "standard" values and then it will rest largely with them to do full justice by the fine specimens they portray, either in black and white, or in the natural colors. That is, and should be, the true aim of the competent artist-judge and the interested public in turn will "judge him" by his work and his art—the art of true reproduction!

Beginning on page 73 of this issue of A. P. W. will be found an interesting and instructive account of a recent visit made to Mr. Martin's poultry plant by Artist Schilling. Be sure to read that report and draw encouragement from it. Mr. Martin has won success—noticeable success—by finding the work he likes best and by persevering in it. After gradually developing his strain of "Regal" White Wyandottes and watching the demand—the annual sales—grow from nothing to upwards of \$10,000, he decided to give up "road work" as a traveling salesman, and to settle down at home with his family and fowls. That was several years ago and since then he has seen that \$10,000 multiplied by three. More power to him, is our hearty wish.

REVIVAL OF THE QUESTION OF UNRETOUCHED VS. RETOUCHED PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES OF STANDARD BRED FOWLS

Several years ago Miller Purvis, who was then managing editor as well as editor in fact of "Poultry", a monthly class journal, published on fine enameled paper, at Peotone, Ill., conducted a campaign against the use of illustrations made from what are known as "retouched" photographs of standard-bred fowls.

As a rule these photographs are made by poultry artists, so-called—by professionals like A. O. Schilling, Franklane L. Sewell, Louis P. Graham, Louis J. Stahmer, Wm. F. Fry and others; but now and then they consist of photographs taken by commercial photographers or by amateurs, who either try a hand at retouching them or who send them to poultry artists to be retouched.

As above stated, Mr. Purvis' paper was published on highly finished, heavy-weight, enamel paper and it should be said to his credit that he obtained a goodly number of attractive and interesting pictures, which possessed educational value in the form published. This is one point in favor of the use of unretouched photographs—that it is an incentive to the procuring of better photographs, without the aid of any retouching.

Lately the American Poultry Journal, published at Chicago, has revived the

campaign against the use of retouched photographs in making half-tone illustrations of standard fowls and has adopted this rule: In future it will publish both kinds of half-tone illustrations, those made from unretouched photographs and others made from retouched photographs, but in all cases the footnote underneath the cut is to state whether the cut is made from an unretouched or from a retouched photograph.

An objection to this plan exists in the fact that it is not fair to poultry artists and in numerous cases it will not be just to the owners of the birds that are illustrated. It will be readily understood that there is a wide range to the art of retouching. Frequently a competent poultry artist secures photographs under favorable conditions that require very little retouching, whereas in other cases the same artist, under adverse conditions, or other artists with less ability, have to be content with photographs that need a good deal of retouching if full justice is to be done to the bird or birds—if the finished photograph from which illustrations are to be made is to show the bird as it really is, which of course is the one legitimate object.

The foregoing brief statement of the matter makes it clear that to label all these pictures as being made from "retouched" photographs is neither fair nor right; therefore it does not seem to us that the plan above described is a satisfactory one in handling the situation.

Legitimate retouching consists in making the photograph look as good as the bird really is. This is done to meet the requirements of the particular photograph. Sometimes a shadow needs to be removed from a comb, otherwise the comb will appear to have a hollow in it, which in fact does not exist. Often there will be ruffled feathers, or a loose feather protruding from the natural surface. These should be corrected. Frequently it is impossible to get a "posed" fowl to hold its tail in a natural position. Again, the average bird, unless very well trained, will almost invariably crouch more or less and pull its feathers tight to the body. On this same account it is quite difficult to show a pair of legs under the bird in a truly natural position. If full justice is to be done to a fine Standard-bred specimen, these things have to be corrected by the artist, in one way or another.

What may well be called illegitimate retouching, or "faking" a photograph of a fowl, consists in so altering a photograph that the cut or illustration made from it will show a substantially better specimen than the living bird actually is or was.

For a dozen years and more the editor of A. P. W. has bothered his head about this incidental proposition. Our best poultry artists all along have been face to face with the same problem. Times without number they have been urged to make better pictures of Standard-bred fowls than the birds themselves justified. For commercial reasons the owners of the fowls have wanted a spike added to the comb, or removed, or have wanted the breast filled out or the tail filled in or the back shortened or lengthened or curved. These are well-known facts and they form an important part of the question under consideration.

resisted this form of "faking", their resistance becoming stronger and stronger as the Standard-bred poultry industry of America has improved in moral quality, in manhood and womanhood and in the ability to produce better and still better standard fowls. Moreover, the ability of our artists has improved, especially in the line of photography; also the mechanism on which they have to rely and the various tools that they use have improved steadily, in fact rapidly, until now it is far easier to obtain true likenesses of choice fowls than it was five and ten years ago.

Occasionally during the last four or five years we have seen photographs taken by our poultry artists, also by commercial artists and even by so-called amateurs, that did full justice to the fowls, or practically so. Unfortunately, however, these pictures are still difficult to get, even by our most competent poultry artists, largely on account of the natural timidity of fowls and because of the unfavorable conditions under which the photographs, as a rule, are taken.

As is known to our readers, a majority of the prize-winning birds illustrated in the poultry press of this country are photographed at winter poultry shows. The artists have a hard time to find places in the show halls where the light is good enough to enable them to take pictures that they can use at all. Often the days are cloudy and of course no provision has been made by the architects or owners of the buildings to furnish suitable studio quarters for the taking of photographs of fowls or of anything else. As a rule the windows are of ordinary size and quite commonly the poultry artist acts as his own window washer, using cold water and any form of cloth or rag that he can find near at hand.

Furthermore, it is an exception where a Standard-bred fowl, if placed on a barrel or box, on a level with the camera, will not assume an awkward position, destructive of "standard" shape, with his or her feathers drawn tight to the body on account of fright. Either the specimen must be tame and well-trained or the photograph in some manner must be obtained when the bird is unconscious of the fact that his "likeness" is being taken. Often the taking of a hen or pullet near a male bird that is to be photographed will save the day, but this is both tedious and uncertain. In all such cases the photographer, or at least his assistant, must be a good judge of poultry, especially of Standard shape requirements, otherwise the man who presses the camera bulb will not know when the fowl is in correct position to show its shape values to advantage as a high class Standard-bred specimen.

When the present quarters of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD were leased, some three years ago, provision was made for a studio to be used by

Mr. Schilling, as the poultry artist of this journal. An extra large window was placed in the north wall of the room and other facilities necessary to good photography were supplied. The object of course was to enable Mr. Schilling to have his camera "do the work", so to speak, rather than to put him to the loss of time and our company to the expense of unnecessary retouching of photographs—the object of this retouching in every case being the legitimate desire to do full justice by each specimen, to give it full credit for its standard values in both shape and feather markings, so far as it is possible to do this by photography under truly favorable conditions.

Still longer ago, by several years, when Franklane L. Sewell built his present home near Niles, Michigan, he included a regular photographic studio with a large window in the roof and down one wall, through which northern light enters. The object was to create favorable conditions for the taking of photographs of live models. In the location and equipment of both of these studios, the intention was to enable Messrs. Schilling and Sewell to obtain photographs of fowls that would do justice by the birds and that would require little if any retouching. Placing it solely on the basis of expense, it costs money to retouch photographs, whereas this money can be saved if the photographs are suitable to use, in justice to the birds and their owners, without retouching.

Five or more years ago when the present form of art work contract blanks were prepared, as used by Messrs. Schilling and Sewell, two sets of prices were incorporated, one set representing prices to be charged if the photographs are taken at poultry shows, including winter exhibitions and fall fairs, and another set of prices to be charged if the birds are shipped to the artists at Buffalo, N. Y., and Niles, Mich., respectively, to be photographed in the studios here described. The show room prices are fifteen to twenty-five per cent. higher than the studio prices and for good reason. The expense actually is that much greater in obtaining and finishing

show-room pictures, largely on account of poor light and poor facilities, also on account of the retouching that is required to do proper justice by specimens which are photographed under these unfavorable conditions.

When fowls are shipped to poultry artists who maintain studios, the birds can be held a day or two, or a week or more, if necessary, until weather conditions are right, until the day-light has the right quality to insure clear-cut, well-delineated photographic reproductions. On the other hand, at poultry shows the photographs have to be taken "on the spot", regardless of conditions inside or outside the buildings.

There is also the important question of good mechanism, of high-class cameras, of the best lenses to use and of the right "exposure" to give under widely varying conditions. Scores of times we have heard men like Mr. Schilling, Mr. Sewell, Frank C. Hare and other discuss these points and their experiments, first to last, have cost large sums of money.

All along, the object of such poultry artists as Messrs. Schilling and Sewell has been two-fold: first, to obtain as good photographs as possible, thus avoiding the need and expense of retouching; second, to do full justice by the fowls and to the owners thereof, while at the same time keeping faith with the interested public. We know this to be the true situation because we have been a party to numerous discussions of the matter and later on have approved the expense accounts. For years the two companies with which Messrs. Schilling and Sewell are associated have paid for the photographic materials used by them in making illustrations of Standard-bred fowls.

We have stated that the one legitimate object of the competent poultry artist, who also must be a competent judge of Standard-bred fowls, is to show the birds at their true value, or words

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to that effect. To go beyond this is to indulge in "faking" and repeatedly men like Mr. Schilling and Mr. Sewell have refused to cross the line, the result some times being that they have lost orders and incurred bad feeling. Only last winter Mr. Schilling refused to attach his signature as artist to a group of birds photographed and mounted by him, because he was asked to alter the birds in the line of standard improvement to an extent that he did not believe justifiable. A dozen times at least we have known Mr. Sewell to take the same stand. With due modesty let us say that without exception we have supported them in this position.

The facts are, therefore, that capable and conscientious artists like Messrs. Schilling and Sewell try faithfully to do full justice to the birds by the photographic process. They are close students of the work and put heart and soul into it, but when they are requested or directed to fake their pictures by adding values not possessed by the specimens themselves, they decline to do it, even if it means the loss of patronage. Their strong personal desire is to qualify themselves to reproduce the actual specimens "true to life", so that the owner will obtain credit for his production and so that the interested public may see in the pages of the poultry journals, exact portrayals of prize-winning specimens just as they appeared in the exhibition coops at the shows when posed by the judge to bring out standard shape values, etc.

First, then, we have to deal with the practical limitations involved. Considering the unfavorable conditions, both as to locations where a large majority of the photographs are taken and the timid nature of the fowls, it is almost impossible, if not fully so, to obtain lifelike, truly representative photographs by a mere squeezing of the bulb at the right moment. Probably not once in a hundred times on the average could a satisfactory photograph be obtained by this means at a winter poultry show or even at a fall fair—a photograph that would do full justice by the specimen. In the absence of securing such a photograph, under the adverse conditions which exist, the artist has to be relied on to supplement the camera's work by making "notes" in his memorandum book about each bird and, later on, by retouching the photograph in conformity with these notes.

Second, it becomes a question of the artist himself, of who it was that made the photograph and retouched it—of whose name is signed to the picture. It is either a question of publishing reproductions that are unsatisfactory and unjust, because they do not correctly and fairly represent choice specimens of standard fowl, or of determining in some way what our best artists "stand for", so to speak, as individual workmen, in this important matter—of finding out how far "and no farther" each one of them goes, or is willing to go, in retouching photographs.

Unquestionably the conscientious artist should stop short, once he has done what he considers to be full justice

by the specimen. For him to go farther than this is to indulge in faking—is for him to join in a form of misrepresentation for financial gain.

Always there will be a natural desire, not necessarily illegitimate, on the part of the owner of a fine bird or group of birds, to have the artist give the bird or birds "the benefit of the doubt", and probably the poultry artist who really loves his work will lean that way more or less; but with these different phases of the problem well understood and conscientiously lived up to, we believe it is far better for poultry culture in America that proper retouching should be done by competent combination artists and poultry judges, than that poultry breeders and the interested public should have to rely on unretouched pictures, so-called, which are made from photographs taken under the adverse conditions that for the present appear to be unavoidable in perhaps nine cases out of every ten.

Approaching the subject from the opposite side, we hold the opinion that every time the owner of a choice specimen of a Standard-bred fowl succeeds in obtaining a truly satisfactory photograph—one that does not need to be retouched in order to do full or substantial justice by the bird, he should take pains to say that this photograph was not retouched in any way and to make the same claim also for reproductions of such a photograph. Undoubtedly there is strong advertising value in this claim and here we have an inducement for poultry artists and other photographers, by request of their patrons, to exert themselves to the limit in efforts to secure photographs that will not need any retouching, thus enabling the owners of the bird or birds to claim in truth that such and such photographic illustrations of it are actual mechanical reproductions of the living fowl or fowls.

Really is this not a better plan than for publishers of poultry journals to place on a par all illustrations made from retouched photographs and to equally discredit them, whether they are slightly or largely retouched and whether or not the work is done capably and conscientiously? The method or course



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here quite fully explained seems to us to be the fairer one and we have been following it for some time. There have not been many cases where we could announce that a photograph was wholly unretouched. As a rule when pictures of this kind are published, it is not necessary to say that they are unretouched—the poor showing made by the unhelped camera tells its own story. But now and then some enterprising poultryman succeeds in obtaining an unusually good photograph, from which he has reproductions made without retouching. In all such cases we advise them to announce that their cuts are made from unretouched photographs, thus securing whatever benefit may be connected with the interested public's desire to see unretouched reproductions of fowls in cut form, rather than pictures of specimens that have been filled out or helped out by the artist whose name is signed to his work as a personal endorsement.

However, the most harmful effect of this plan of labeling capably and conscientiously made illustrations of standard fowls as being reproductions of "retouched photographs, is the general discredit it places on choice exhibition Standard-bred fowls by telling the interested public, almost in so many words, that these pictures are misrepresentations, to a greater or less degree, the direct implication being that no

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such birds exist—that they really are mere art creations!

Such is not the fact and well-informed poultrymen, poultry artists, poultry journal editors and other friends of poultry culture in America are fully aware that these illustrations, when capably and conscientiously made, **TRULY REPRESENT THE FINE SPECIMENS PORTRAYED.** At our leading shows every winter well-groomed, well-trained standard specimens, winners of highest honors, look every whit as good in the show coops when in prime condition as do these illustrations made from photographs taken by our best artists, which photographs are retouched by them in degree, as needed, their efforts being to do complete justice by the birds and no more than that.

Our conclusion is that it would do the Standard-bred poultry industry of the United States and Canada much more harm than good, if we were to deny to men like Mr. Schilling and Mr. Sewell the right or privilege of retouching photographs to any extent whatever. The result would be that for the present at least no practical means would remain for making satisfactory illustrations of prize-winning specimens, in show condition. To give up this method of enabling the tens of thousands of interested readers of the poultry press to see life-like representations of the finest birds bred and exhibited each year, would indeed be a long step backward, according to our best judgment; therefore both the **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD** and the **Reliable Poultry Journal** prefer to continue as heretofore—which means that we shall rely on Mr. Schilling and Mr. Sewell to do the right and fair thing, to keep faith with the interested public by showing, **IN NATURAL FORM**, the birds that they portray, their signature in each case to mean that they have put conscience and truth into their work, as well as painstaking care, based on their long experience as specialists in this line of poultry development.

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WORLD'S RECORD TWELVE MONTHS' EGG YIELD FOR DOMESTIC HEN PASSES TO AN S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED

In last month's issue of *A. P. W.*, page 17, was published the certified record of a Fawn and White Indian Runner Duck, the property of John Slade, proprietor of Springfield Poultry Yards, Malvern, Pa., which duck, from October 6, 1913 to October 5, 1914, inclusive, laid 358 eggs in the 365 consecutive days.

To the best of our knowledge that is the world's record for a duck, also for a domestic fowl of any kind.

Now comes the report of an S. C. Rhode Island Red pullet-hen, owned by H. W. Sanborn of Massachusetts, stating that this hen from November 11, 1913, to November 10, 1914, inclusive, laid 309 eggs in trap nests. Mr. Sanborn's report is not sworn to, nor do we think that it needs to be. He is a poultryman of good reputation and what he claims is not really unexpected.

About a year ago we had the pleasure of reporting in these columns that a cross-bred Single Comb White Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock pullet, produced and owned by the Oregon State Experiment Station, Corvallis, had "crossed the 300 mark", by laying 303 eggs in trap nests in 365 consecutive days. That hen was reported by Professor James Dryden, poultry investigator at the Oregon Station, to consist of seven-eighths White Leghorn and one-eighth Barred Rock. As we recall it, she was a pure white bird, showing none of the Barred Rock blood in her plumage.

To our way of thinking it is not surprising that a domestic hen in this day and generation should lay 300 eggs or better in 365 consecutive days. The surprising thing is that this has not been done repeatedly, not only by Leghorns but by other members of the Mediterranean class, including Aconas, Minoreas, etc., but also by popular members of the American class, including the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and "Reds".

Breeders and advocates of the American class will find pleasure in the fact that a Rhode Island Red, a member of this class, and one of America's three great productions in domestic races of

fowl, has won the palm, for the time being, over a Leghorn, especially a cross-bred Leghorn. Perhaps it was hardly to have been expected that a general-purpose, medium heavy fowl like the Rhode Island Red would have won this victory, but it has the full credit to it.

Most of our readers know what is meant by the term "general-purpose fowl". This means a fowl of medium weight that is a good layer the year around and at the same time is large enough to make a really choice table fowl. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds belong to this class distinctly, each and every one of them, and these are the three great breeds that America has contributed to the domestic fowl races of the world. Each of these breeds is deservedly popular in many leading countries, especially in those where the English language is spoken.

We have said that it is not surprising, to our way of thinking, that domestic fowls are now crossing the 300-egg line or mark, in the yearly production of eggs. Dr. Raymond Pearl, biologist at the Maine Agricultural College, Orono, has counted the embryo eggs in a healthy domestic hen, doing so with the aid of a microscope, and finds that they number more than three thousand.

Why this prolific supply of "egg seeds", so to speak, if it is not the intention of nature that they should be used? It is customary to kill hens, generally for eating purposes, long before they have an opportunity to develop these embryos into useable or merchantable eggs, but it has been proved recently in a number of well-authenticated cases that if these healthy hens are allowed to live and are well cared for, they are capable of producing one thousand eggs or more by the time they have reached seven or eight years of age.

Hens that have managed in the course of seven, eight or nine years to produce one thousand eggs or better, have generally averaged to lay about 150 eggs per year, speaking in round numbers. Suppose they were able to average 200 per year, or even 250 eggs, what then?

Naturally quite a few of our readers, perhaps a large majority of them, will "pooh-pooh" the idea that domestic fowl,



REGALS AT HAGERSTOWN

After a series of consistent winnings, Regal White Wyandottes have ended the fall season with a wonderful triumph at Hagerstown in the hands of my customer, Mr. Elwood Taylor of Maryland. The following is Mr. Taylor's letter which I have permission to use.

BERWYN, Md., November 9th, 1914.
Am sure you will be pleased to learn of my big win at Hagerstown Fair. On 8 entries I won 1st cock, 1st old pen, 1st young pen, 1st pullet, 2nd and 5th hen. This was in close competition each class being filled. **REGALS ALWAYS WIN.** I remain,
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either hens or ducks, can be brought to a point by selection and line-breeding, where a hen or duck can average 200 to 250 eggs per year for six, seven or eight years in succession. Far be it from us to join in this pooh-pooh chorus! Ten years ago a flying machine heavier than air was a Darius Green joke, but now they are dropping 300 pound bombs on the tops of houses somewhere in the world with startling results.

As reported in last month's issue, the editor of A. P. W., at an "Urban Banquet" held in Buffalo, November, 1913, in connection with the local poultry show, stated that in his opinion it is possible for a domestic hen to lay 365 eggs in 365 consecutive days—and we fully believe that this is true. Take Mr. Slade's Fawn and White Indian Runner Duck, for example. This duck laid within seven eggs of the specified number and produced "an egg a day" for 143 days in succession—see half-tone reproduction of actual egg record as published last month, page 17.

What a duck can do in this line of a yearly egg record, also in the production of an egg a day, we believe a chicken hen can do, otherwise why those more than 3000 egg embryos that are to be found in the average healthy pullet-hen? We are wondering who will be the first poultryman in the world to produce or own a hen or duck that will lay 365 normal, merchantable eggs in 365 consecutive days in trap nests?

While we are on this interesting subject, it really is not necessary to stop speculating, if you wish to call it that, at the point of an egg a day for 365 consecutive days. Fact is, it is possible, in our best judgment, for a domestic fowl, a duck or a hen, to lay more than an egg a day for a period of several days in succession, in which case may not a duck or hen lay a greater number than 365 eggs in 365 consecutive days?

Producing an egg is not a question of twenty-four hours, either starting at noon of one day or at night-fall or at sun-up or at any other hour or moment of a calendar day. On the contrary, it is a question of natural process—of the amount of food and water consumed by the fowl, plus a sufficient length of time for her to convert these materials into an egg, ready for exclusion. How long this time is, no one has determined as yet, so far as we know. Probably it depends somewhat on the breed, on the individual hen, on the age of the fowl and perhaps on the time of year, or on a combination of all these factors and still



Residence of A. P. Marshall of the firm of Marshall & Marshall, breeders and originators of the "Niagradot" strain of White Wyandottes, Niagara Falls, Canada. Here and there among the shrubbery may be seen a choice specimen enjoying the range of the spacious lawn. Mr. Marshall calls particular attention to the one on the terrace at the side of the house as a very promising specimen. The show record already made by this strain of White Wyandottes is a creditable one and reflects much credit upon the skill of these breeders.

others; but it is well-known that frequently a hen lays in the afternoon and then lays again the following forenoon, thus excluding two eggs within eighteen hours. Numerous cases, looking back over the years, are well enough authenticated where hens have laid two eggs in one day, one early in the forenoon, as a general rule, and the other late in the afternoon, thus emphasizing the fact that these hens were able to produce a normal egg, shell included, within twelve to fifteen hours after the exclusion of the egg next preceding.

Realizing these facts—and they are facts—Dr. E. C. Waldorf of Buffalo, N. Y., as far back as fifteen to twenty years ago, tried some interesting experiments in the use of electric lights, whereby he lengthened the wakeful days of a flock of hens, arranging matters so that these hens during the natural laying period had not less than sixteen hours out of each twenty-four during which they could see to eat—and they

were encouraged to eat all they would of egg-producing foods.

What do you imagine, reader, was the result? It was something like this: That from a considerable number of hens for a period of several weeks, Dr. Waldorf actually obtained TEN EGGS A WEEK PER HEN, or ten normal, merchantable eggs on the average from each hen in the flock in seven days of twenty-four hours each. Please do not scoff at this report, because in doing so the chances are that you will be poking fun at yourself, not at us.

All credit to Dr. Waldorf for his interesting experiments and the results he obtained. He would have gone on indefinitely with these experiments, so we assume, if it had not been for the fact that his city neighbors complained about his keeping fowls next door to them, fairly under their bedroom windows. The Doctor owned his place and did not want to give it up or move. The result was that experiments of



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ALDRICH POULTRY FARM, 4042 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio

truly great value to poultry culture were abandoned, after several years of record-making that showed real progress.

Dr. Waldorf has promised us an article on this subject for our January issue, giving the facts more or less in detail.

But there are numerous readers of these columns who should make a mental note, so to speak, of what Dr. Waldorf did—of the possibilities his work suggests, etc. Also we have the cases of Mr. Slade and Mr. Sanborn. No fancy stunts were indulged in by Mr. Sanborn. His S. C. Rhode Island Red hen that now appears to hold the world's record, was one of a flock of a hundred, kept in an ordinary long poultry house, the space allotted to her and her mates being 20x25 feet. She was fed an ordinary farm ration of cracked corn, wheat and oats and drank her fill at pleasure out of a common galvanized iron pail. Two meals a day were what she received, with no ice cream or lady-fingers. Yet she went right on, attending strictly to business, even though her name was represented by a number, instead of some fanciful title denoting affectionate ownership.

For eight years Mr. Sanborn had selected his best layers by the trap nest record—the only reliable plan known to date—and had mated these best layers and their offsprings to cockerels and yearling males, each one of which was the son of a high egg record female. That seems to be the practical way to go about it and it is not difficult, except that the trap-nesting has to be carefully and faithfully done.

The experiments of Dr. Pearl and others, including Mr. Sanborn, seem to prove that the way to transmit prolific egg yield ability is through the male line, this male line to come from females that are record layers. By record layers, in this case, are meant hens that in any given flock excel their mates, in greater or less degree. And it is a fact, as we believe, that any flock of domestic hens can be developed into a prolific egg yield strain, comparatively speaking, provided the individual birds are healthy and vigorous.

For example, Dr. Waldorf used Leghorns and Light Brahmas in his experiments, two quite dissimilar breeds and some of these birds he bought "at the market", i. e., from commission men or grocers—so he has informed us. He was successful with both breeds, showing that the egg production of a heavy breed like the Brahmas can be increased to a remarkable extent by selection and line breeding. The first hen we ever saw that had laid more than 200

eggs in a trap nest was a Light Brahma owned by A. J. Silberstein, Framingham, Mass. This was fifteen or sixteen years ago and her record was 212 eggs. Isaac K. Felch, Natick, Mass., reports a Brahma hen that laid 313 eggs in 333 consecutive days. Whether or not this case could be authenticated by records or personal testimony, we do not know. It occurred twenty-five or more years ago and at the time was reported in the poultry press. Mr. Felch lately has referred to this record in his writings.

The theory or "poultry culture doctrine" of the writer of these lines is quite well known. We believe in standard shape, color and markings for the different breeds and varieties, thus giving us attractive, in fact beautiful fowls to look at, but we insist also that they shall be "good performers", each according to its breed characteristics and so-called utility values; that they shall be quick-maturing and good to eat, if meant for use as table fowl, and that they shall be prolific layers if they are of the egg-producing breeds or are to be classed as general-purpose fowl. This is the combination of "utility and beauty" that we strongly advocate for so-called Standard-bred fowl, hence our continued interest in not only better poultry to look at, but also more eggs in the basket. That they should be vigorous in all constitutional values, and also quick-maturing, goes without saying.

A "KEYNOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN", SO TO SPEAK

On page 81 of this issue of A. P. W. is an article by L. F. Van Orsdale that can be read with profit by a great many persons. It is by no means an exhaustive treatment of a vitally important subject. On the contrary, it might well be called the keynote of a campaign that ought to be waged vigorously by every true friend of poultry culture in this and other lands, especially by every friend of Standard-bred domestic fowls.

There are subjects—very live subjects—in Mr. Van Orsdale's article for a dozen good, strong, timely articles and we hope he will follow up the attack and persist in it until victory is won. Speaking for myself, we are unalterably opposed to cross-breeds, to White Minorca-Leghorns, to Leghorn-Wyandottes and to every other form of deliberate mongrels, whether of domestic or foreign introduction.

Our position, briefly, is as above stated, because we are positive that every cross-bred record in egg production or in any other good performance can be

equalled or excelled by pure-bred or Standard-bred stock and this will leave us, in addition to the utility values, all the Standard qualities that have done so much to make the poultry industry of the wide world what it is today.

Read Mr. Van Orsdale's meaty article and reflect on what he says. We very much hope that he will continue to write on this broadly important, fundamental question, covering in later articles all phases of it. To do so will be for him to render the poultry business of America a truly great service.

THE HOLDING OF A SUCCESSFUL POULTRY SHOW IN SPITE OF HEAVY OBSTACLES

If any poultry show in the country, held during November, had a harder time than did the Buffalo show Thanksgiving week, the managers are entitled to sympathy. This foot and mouth disease with its quarantine of states and parts of states, and the embargo on express shipments of live fowl, was a "stinger"—no doubt about it. However, the chances are that December 1st saw about the last of it and the Standard-bred poultry industry should be thankful that this trouble began in October rather than in December.

New York State was hard hit, especially Erie County, in which the city of Buffalo is located. The state was placed under quarantine by the Federal Government, as regards interstate shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep and Canada lost no time in adopting measures to prevent not only the shipment of cloven hoof animals from New York state across the border, but also against the shipment of live poultry. Exhibition fowls could be shipped from Canada into New York State, but there was no way of getting them back home.

During the first week or two of the foot and mouth disease alarm, at which time there was no telling how far the matter would spread, or how "thick" the trouble would become, the managers of the Buffalo show were in keen distress. Whether or not to abandon the show was the question, but the officers and directors of the Buffalo Association are not the men to take a backward step of this kind unless absolutely forced to do so. By November 15th the skies had cleared considerably, but it still required extraordinary efforts to induce many would-be exhibitors to incur the risk of having their choice birds tied up far from home. In a number of states health certificates had to be secured before shipments could be made.

Had it not been for this foot and

Let Us Send You Birds That WILL Win

RANCOCAS

White Leghorns and White Rocks

Have won first prizes and specials this Fall at such big shows as N. Y. State Fair, Brockton, Mass., and N. J. State Fair. Write for our full winnings and our plan for guaranteeing birds to win at your show.

Rancocas Poultry Farms, Box 610, Browns Mills, N. J.



1st Pullet
Grand Central Palace
1913



1st Cock
Syracuse, 1914

mouth disease interference, the Buffalo show for 1914 would have been the largest and best ever held in the Queen City. The entries were closed, or practically so, before the quarantine and embargo reached their height. At that time the single entries of fowls, exclusive of pigeons, had passed 2,200 and there were over 250 exhibition pens of five birds each. As it was, about 2,400 fowls were on display, besides the usual number of pigeons. The exhibits of incubators, brooders and general poultry supplies were as extensive as heretofore. But for the quarantine regulations there would have been over 400 exhibitors of Standard-bred poultry at this 1914 show. As it was the number exceeded 300 and the quality of the fowls was fully equal to that to be seen at America's other leading shows.

Canadian breeders of standard fowls were much disappointed in not being able to show at Buffalo this year. Buffalo is the natural gateway into the United States from populous Ontario, the garden spot of Canada, and thirty-seven exhibitors from across the border had sent in their entries. Of this number only about half a dozen felt at liberty to ship their birds, realizing that unless the quarantine was lifted before the closing date of the show, their fowls would have to be kept in or near Buffalo until the restrictions were removed. The above example, taken alone, gives a fair idea of what the management of the Buffalo show was up against, and the fact that the officers and directors, aided by numerous exhibitors who were willing to take the risk and go to the extra trouble, were able to hold a big and successful show is a great credit to all persons who contributed to the general result.

As heretofore, during several years past, a delightful banquet was given by George Urban, Jr., at his Pine Ridge home, where a large assemblage of officials, judges and exhibitors enjoyed very much four or five hours of the hospitality of Buffalo's "prince of entertainers". All out-of-town exhibitors were invited to this banquet and again it was the real climax of enjoyment at Buffalo's annual exhibition of Standard-bred fowl. We are sure that no one can take exceptions if we mention specially the efforts of Mr. Urban and of Wm. C. Denny, in connection with the hard fight that was made to hold a successful Buffalo show this year in the face of unusual difficulties. They put up the battle of their lives, in this connection, and earned and received the hearty thanks of everybody concerned in the matter. This triumph and the annual Urban banquet are events which, in our opinion, will be remembered by exhibitors at the 1914 Buffalo show, as long as memory lasts.

IN ONE RESPECT THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SHOW THIS YEAR IS IN LUCK

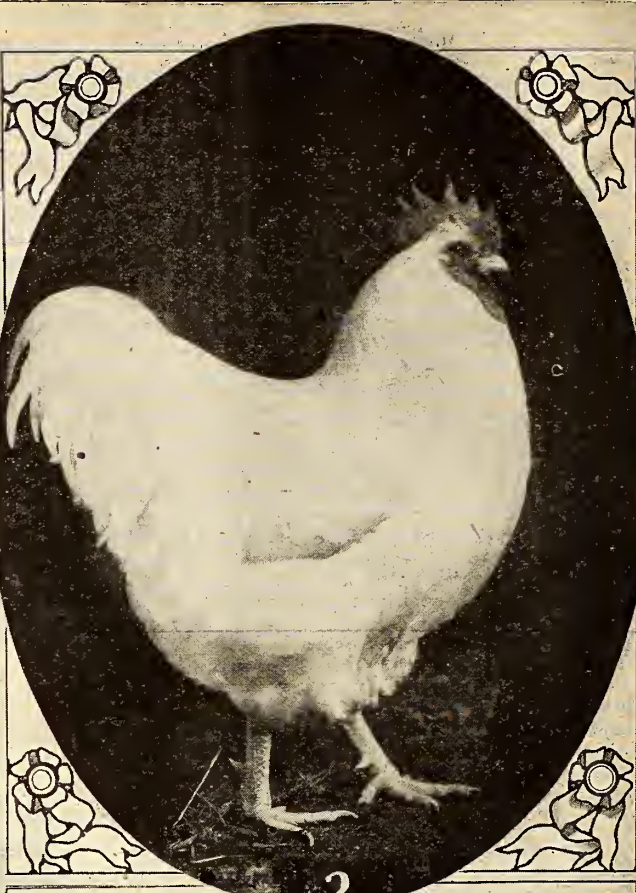
The many loyal friends of the good old Madison Square Garden poultry show have felt apprehensive on account of the late dates forced on the management for the season of 1914-1915. Heretofore, as our readers know, this big and uniformly successful poultry, pigeon and pet stock exhibition has been held during holiday week, or substantially so. It has been held either just before New

Year's day, or has "straddled" that holiday, so to speak.

This season, however, on account of extraordinary events to be held at the Garden, the management was forced to give up its usual dates and be content with either a late November or an early February show. Finally they decided on early February and as matters have turned out, it is lucky that they did. This season's dates are February 12-18, 1915, and this means no doubt that the Garden event will have escaped all effects of the foot and mouth disease quarantine, whereas if November had been decided on the metropolis exhibition would have suffered as did the Buffalo exhibition.

Chas. D. Cleveland, secretary-superintendent of the Madison Square Garden show, was one of the judges at Buffalo. At the Urban banquet he made an earnest talk regarding show rules and the principles of justice that should govern and be enforced at poultry exhibitions where important values are at stake and where true sportsmanship should prevail. Mr. Cleveland's sincerity—better still, his honesty—him well, is unquestionable in fact. Any mistakes he may make in his new and difficult position, will be those of inexperience, not of carelessness or from a lack of deep personal interest.

Probably it will surprise many of our readers to learn that this year's dates of the Madison Square Garden show were the "regular dates" of that great event during the ten years from 1890 to 1900. Big and successful shows—capacity shows—were held in early February during that entire decade and it is reasonable to believe, therefore, that this year's Garden show will turn out all right, despite the late dates. Mr. Cleveland is confident that this will prove to be the case and we are convinced that he is right about it. Many late-hatched birds will be in prime show condition at that time and we venture the prediction that the immense Garden again will be filled to capacity with



QUALITY KING
FIRST PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTON COCK
MADISON SQ. GARDEN, N.Y., DEC., 1913.
1ST CKL. MADISON SQ. GARDEN, DEC., 1911.
OWNED and EXHIBITED by
ALDRICH POULTRY FARM, Columbus, Ohio

This White Orpington male has the distinction of having won two first prizes at Madison Square Garden. This is a feat seldom accomplished in any variety and one for which Aldrich Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio, should feel proud.

choice fowls the second week of February, 1915.

This important point in passing: Eastern breeders of standard fowl owe it to themselves, to their own interests, as well as to the Great Madison Square Garden exhibition, to make all necessary extra efforts to have this late show turn out to be truly successful in all respects. For example, if this show for any reason had to be abandoned, think what it would mean to the Standard-bred poultry business not only of the eastern states, but of the entire country, also Canada. We may be sure that it was through no fault of Mr. Cleveland's or his associates that a February date had to be accepted. They fought against this tooth and nail, as it were, but to no purpose for this season. In future they hope to get back to the old dates, or practically so, but this winter eastern poultry breeders and all other friends of poultry culture whose interests are at stake in any degree, should rally to the

loyal support of the Madison Square Garden show and its hard-working management. This truly vital fact should be clear to all who may be concerned without further argument or suggestion.

WE MAY LOOK FOR RECORD HIGH PRICES FOR NEWLY-LAID EGGS THIS WINTER

Evidently Europe at war, especially England and France, are going to eall on the United States and Canada for our present surplus of cold storage eggs—and then some! Following are three sample reports of comparatively recent date:

Writing from Iowa Falls, the past month, Thos. F. Rigg reports:

"E. B. Higley, of Mason City, Iowa, has just shipped via fast refrigerator express, 3,200 cases, 98,000 dozen eggs, to Liverpool, England. The shipment was made by way of Quebec. Had all these eggs been sold at retail here on day of shipment, they would have brought \$25,920".

In a Chicago newspaper of November 3rd, appeared this item:

"Buyers for English merchants made arrangements through banks today for the purchase of all available storage eggs in Chicago. Six hundred thousand eggs made up the first shipment consigned to London dealers".

The following item is from a Boston daily paper of date November 5th:

"3,000,000 eggs arrived here today from the west for shipment tomorrow to England. The reduction of England's egg supply from Russia, owing to the war, is said to have brought about this shipment".

Even the dreaded foot and mouth disease of cattle, hogs and sheep, while it interfered seriously with the holding of poultry shows in November, on account of restrictions placed on the shipment of live poultry by the authorities of several states, even this temporary set-back is destined to help the poultry business, notably the daily market end of it, if the general effect is to be as indicated by the following report, as quoted from the Chicago Daily Tribune of November 7th:

"Poultry advanced from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 cents a pound during the day (November 6) and eggs sold from one to two cents higher per dozen. It was said that the poultry dealers were gambling on an increase in the cost of meat and a greater demand for poultry and eggs, but this was denied by the commission men".

Domestic fowls are not susceptible to the foot and mouth disease. Their part is merely that of "carriers", provided the infection exists where fowls run at liberty. Fact is, poultry—chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese—are remarkably free from infection and contagion of an extensive character as regards wide areas. It has been a long, long time since anyone has heard of an epidemic of chicken cholera, for example. Different forms of distemper, with roup in prospect, continue to affect poultry more or less generally each fall and winter, but this is an effect of neglect or poor quarters and it does not result in county, state or country-wide epidemics.

Poultry, therefore, continues to be the safest live stock for the average farmer and we believe it is also the most profitable investment duly considered. In many, many cases thrifty housewives or other members of the farmer's family are making more net profit from poultry than the head of the house makes from his cows or beef cattle. Hogs and sheep may also be included, except where a regular business is made by the farmer in one or both of these lines of live stock production.

The ravages of this latest epidemic of foot and mouth disease, while not really extensive as regards the number of head of stock killed and buried, will, however, cut down more or less the supply of these forms of table meats for the next year or so, besides discouraging, to some extent, the consumption of beef, pork and mutton. Here is another "lift", therefore, for poultry and eggs—another state of affairs that is going to keep up the prices of table poultry and all grades of marketable eggs, especially the new-laid kind.

DR. PEARL IN QUEST OF THE BIGGEST ROOSTER THAT MONEY WILL BUY

The following interesting call for assistance is published at the request of Dr. Raymond Pearl, biologist at the Maine Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Orono, who has done, and is continuing to do truly invaluable work in behalf of progressive, scientific poultry and egg production:

"Orono, Maine,

"November 10, 1914.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"In connection with some experiments in cross-breeding poultry for meat and egg producing qualities now in progress, I wish to secure a very large male bird. I am not at all concerned with the breed. Any breed whatever will do, provided the specimen is sufficiently large. Furthermore, the size must be measured by weight, not appearance. Pluff is of no use in my experiments. I am after meat and bone.

"Surely there must be among the readers of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD some one who has got a really mammoth male bird that he would be willing to sell to me for this experimental work. Since it is to be used as a breeder, the bird must be in perfect health and vigor. His size must be natural, in other words, and not pathological. Furthermore, he must not be over two years of age on February 1, 1915.

"I shall be greatly obliged if you will bring this to the attention of your readers and ask their help in the matter. I want to get the heaviest individual from the heaviest strain that I can find. I shall be glad to hear from any one who thinks he has got this combination and is willing to part with a bird. We shall, of course, expect to pay any reasonable price for the bird if we can find what we want.

"Anyone replying should state (a) the breed, or if a cross, the manner in which the bird was produced, and (b) the exact weight (not estimated) of the bird he is offering, and (c) the price expected.

"Sincerely yours,

"Raymond Pearl."

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AND PALACE AND CHICAGO SHOWS

Appreciating the uphill work experienced by the Buffalo Poultry Association in holding a large and successful show despite the serious interference of the state and Canadian quarantines, caused by the breaking out of the foot and mouth disease, and fearing that the Palace and Chicago shows, which are to be held December 1-5 and December 11-16, respectively, would be badly handicapped, we telegraphed to the secretaries-managers of these two shows as follows:

"L. D. Howell, Mineola, N. Y.:

"Show here successful despite quarantine. What are prospects for Palace? Hope not badly affected. Please reply day or night letter, our expense."



This beautiful Partridge Plymouth Rock cockerel was awarded the blue ribbon at Madison Square Garden a few seasons ago. He was bred, owned and exhibited by Bird Bros., Myersdale, Pa., specialty breeders of this variety. We understand that they have a choice lot of stock for sale.

"Theodore Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Show here successful despite quarantine. What are prospects for Chicago? Hope not badly affected. Please reply day or night letter, our expense."

Under date November 25th Mr. Hewes, secretary of the Chicago Poultry Show, replied as follows:

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.

"Everything all right with us. Big entries from almost every state in the Union.

"Theodore Hewes".

Thanksgiving Day L. D. Howell, secretary of the Grand Central Palace Show, New York City, replied as follows:

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.

"More exhibitors and more entries than last year. Can see no trouble ahead in shipments. Everything looks fine for a big exhibition. Congratulate Buffalo show. Will send tags for shipment of Buffalo exhibits to Palace.

"L. D. Howell".

The foregoing reports will be accepted as good news by all our readers, east and west. With these two big shows safely past the danger point, as regards the quarantine on shipments of poultry, including exhibition fowls, we may consider ourselves well out of the woods for the season. The chances are many to one that by December 15th at the latest the federal and state governments will have the foot and mouth disease either eliminated or restricted to limited districts, these districts alone to remain under quarantine.

Canada has not been visited this time by the foot and mouth disease. Her quarantine was against the States, including New York State, the object being to make sure that infected stock did not carry the disease across the border. As soon as the disease is fully under control in the States it is certain that

the Dominion Government will remove the quarantine, which ought to occur early in December. All things considered, we are well out of this trouble. "If it had occurred sixty days later, or even thirty days later, the bad effects as regards the poultry business would have been far greater."

DEATH OF WM. F. BRACE, FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

Many readers of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will regret to learn of the death of Wm. F. Brace, at his new home in Fullerton, Calif., October 25th. For many years Mr. Brace lived at Victor, N. Y., where, as an expert breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns, he won international recognition. He was also one of our foremost judges of Leghorns, all varieties.

On account of tuberculosis, Mr. Brace moved to Fullerton some two years ago, but evidently the change of climate was made too late. Mr. Brace was a man of sterling character, a loyal friend and a devoted husband and father. His loss will be mourned by many acquaintances in the poultry industry of the United States and Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES—BUFFALO SHOW

Thirty-seven Canadian exhibitors had made entries at this show, the birds entered totaling about 450, but on account of the quarantine only a few sent their birds forward. There will be some delay in getting these birds back home. Meanwhile, Buffalo fanciers are to take care of the birds. Canadian poultrymen were much disappointed, but there was no help for it.

A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., was to have been among the exhibitors, but the quarantine regulations interfered. There were a few exhibitors from Massachusetts as it was, but each of them had to obtain a health certificate, which meant extra trouble and expense. Maurice F. Delano, proprietor of Owen Farms, "did the necessary" and so did Harold Tompkins, breeder of S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds.

John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., was a visitor at the show and attended the Urban banquet, where he responded with good effect to one of the numerous toasts. Mr. Martin reported that during August and September trade was "flat", as he expressed it, but that during the latter part of October it picked up and the first three weeks of November it was back to normal. He left for home Wednesday evening to prepare eight strings of birds sold to customers in the States who were to exhibit them at early December shows.

Chas. D. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J., proprietor of Sunny Brook Farm, breeder of White and Columbian Wyandottes, made practically the same report as did Mr. Martin. Up to the middle of October inquiries were below normal in number and were rather indifferent in quality, "but", said Mr. Cleveland, "during this month so far I have received several fine orders at good prices and the character of the inquiries has changed entirely. This season a good many poultrymen waited until the show season was fairly upon them before they placed their orders. Personally, I believe we are going to have a good season,

despite the war and this latest foot and mouth disease interference". Mr. Cleveland has strong hopes for a big and successful Madison Square Garden show, notwithstanding the late dates.

A new Richmond has appeared in the White Orpington field in the person of E. A. Sheldon, Oswego, N. Y. Mr. Sheldon is the grandson of an old-time fancier—an exhibitor twenty-five or thirty years ago at Madison Square Garden, therefore he comes naturally by his fancier instincts. At this show, in strong competition, he won five firsts, a clean sweep, which is "going some"! Mr. Sheldon is breeding the Aldrich Farm strain and his birds were in excellent condition.

H. B. Hark, manager of the poultry department of Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, was in attendance at the show and reported good sales during the last thirty days. Recently his farm sent a pen of thirteen birds to North Dakota, for which they had obtained \$300 cash—\$50 for the cockerel and \$250 for six hens and six pullets. Said Mr. Hark: "Since November 1st we have made several good sales at satisfactory prices".

A feature of this Buffalo show was its well-balanced exhibits. There were Dark Cornish, White Cornish, Silver Dorkings, Speckled, Red and Light Sussex, Blue Andalusians, Hamburgs, White Polish, Columbian and Silver Leghorns, Anconas, R. C. White Minorcas, Silver and Golden Campines, White and Salmon Faverolles, Buff Faverolles, Buttercups, etc., etc. The Sussex and Buttercup classes were large in numbers and high in quality. The same was true of Anconas and the Campines, both Silver and Golden. The Sussex are destined to be a popular variety in this country and it would seem that the same good fortune is to apply to the Buttercups. Of the latter there were sixty-two single entries and seven exhibition pens.

Buffalo fanciers are well to the front in Rhode Island Reds. The exhibit of Houck & Alt showed unusual strength and was decorated with a full share of the blue and red ribbons, despite keen competition from some of the best yards in the country. The Rhode Island Reds were a feature of this show—decidedly so. Of the two varieties there were 170 single entries and twenty-eight exhibition pens.

Chas. R. Shields, Columbus, Ohio, a member of the firm of Rawnsley-Shields Poultry Farm, was an interested visitor at the show. This farm made an extensive exhibit of Buff Orpingtons and Sussex. They showed as fine Buff Orpingtons as we have ever seen and their Sussex attracted much attention. The Rawnsley-Shields first prize Buff Orpington pens, both young and old birds, were literally "dreams", from the Buff fancier's point of view. It is generally conceded that Mr. Rawnsley, an Englishman by birth and training, is one of the most competent Orpington breeders in this country. Naturally he ought to be equally well posted in all varieties of the Sussex fowl. At this show they exhibited Speckled Sussex and Red Sussex, winning the lion's share of the awards.

It looked good to see Chas. McClave of New London, Ohio, at this show. Here is a man who has stood for the best

there is in poultry culture for thirty years and more. Another distinguished and welcome visitor was Wm. McNeil, London, Canada. At the Urban banquet the imperial host introduced J. Y. Bicknell, as "the dean of poultry culture in Buffalo and vicinity". Mr. Urban might have extended this territory considerably. It was eight years ago that Mr. Bicknell celebrated his golden wedding and he is still young and active—is still filling his position acceptably as grand secretary of the Royal Arcanum. He made an interesting talk at the banquet and was roundly applauded.

Secretary Denny had an active and efficient helper in Henry Alt, one of the directors of the International Poultry Association. President Moore did his part; so did H. W. Pottle, treasurer, and the same was true of Mr. Bown, Mr. Riley, Joseph Russell and other active friends of poultry culture who are serving on the board of directors. All told, this show was well-staged, well-managed and a genuine success. The weather was fine and the attendance unexpectedly good.

But for the foot and mouth disease interference this would have been by long odds the largest show held to date in Buffalo and of the best quality. Birds were entered from Massachusetts to California—from Missouri, from North Carolina and other distant points. Before the doors closed Saturday night the officers and directors were planning definitely on the 1915 exhibition. The same splendid hall has been engaged for next year. By Thanksgiving week of 1915 let us hope that the European war will have ended and that this country will have forgotten—or practically so—that such a thing as foot and mouth disease "ever happened".

CANADA'S CHAMPION R. C. BLACK MINORCAS

We recently received from Ross Swartout, Cainesville, Ont., a very interesting letter regarding his season's work with his Canadian Champion strain R. C. Black Minorcas. Mr. Swartout says: "We have this season raised the finest bunch of R. C. Black Minorcas to be found anywhere. We have not raised so many as in former years, but our aim is to establish an exhibition strain second to none. We have thus far been very successful and at one showing this season at the Canadian National Exhibition in hot company won cock, 1-2; hen, 1-2-3; cockerel, 2; pullet, 1-2-3. This together with our previous winnings at New York, Scranton, Chicago, Guelph, Toronto and London should convince the prospective buyers that we have the goods. We have cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets for sale to win in any company. Kindly do not write us for utility stock as we have none. Our stock are good and first class breeders and show stock, we do not send out cheap birds, but if you are after the best write us, mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, addressing Ross Swartout, Box D, Cainesville, Ont., Canada, and we will gladly give all information desired."

SILVER CAMPINES

We are advised that W. C. D. Frantz, Neff's, Pa., has a choice lot of young stock in Silver Campines for sale. These include both cockerels and pullets of exhibition quality that are now ready to show. Last season Mr. Frantz produced winners at Buffalo, Allentown Fair and Philadelphia and we understand that he has had a very successful season and that his stock shows greater promise than in previous years. He is desirous of communicating with A. P. W. readers who are interested in Campines and would like to hear from all who are in need of either exhibition or breeding birds. He will appreciate it if you will mention A. P. W. when writing.

*** * * Reds! Reds! Reds! Our new book "The Rhode Island Reds" is the most complete and authentic treatise on this breed ever published. Send seventy-five cents and secure a copy * * ***

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEG COLOR

THE CAUSE OF DIFFERENT COLOR SHANKS IN DIFFERENT BREEDS. BLEACHED SHANKS IN HIGH LAYERS

At the Maine agricultural experiment station a study has been made of the cause of the difference in leg color of the different breeds and in different individuals. The results of these observations are published in bulletin 230 of the above station from which the following is taken:

DIFFERENCES IN SKIN COLOR

It is a well known fact to every poultryman, and every visitor to a poultry show, that different breeds of fowls have characteristically different colors of the skin. In the United States generally yellow skinned birds are preferred over white skinned ones for market purposes. As consequence of this preference nearly all of the so-called American breeds, such as, for example, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc., have a distinct yellow color to the skin. Correlated with this general yellow skin color these same breeds of poultry have characteristic yellow shanks. This color of the shank is one to which a good deal of attention is given both by judges in the show room and by the expert poultryman in picking out stock for his pens. A clear, bright yellow leg is always preferred in these breeds by the show room judge.

In the matter of this preference for

yellow skin color in its poultry the United States stands practically alone. Nearly all of the European countries prefer a white skinned bird for table purposes. In consequence the birds for table uses on the continent of Europe and in England belong to breeds characterized by white skin color, and usually by white shank color, such as, for example, is seen in the White Orpingtons.

WHAT CAUSES THE YELLOW SKIN COLOR?

The cause of the yellow skin color of birds is really a layer of colored fat which lies in and below the skin. This fat in the American and other yellow skinned breeds is colored by a particular kind of yellow fatty pigment known as a lipochrome pigment. While the matter has not yet been completely investigated it is very probable that the yellow color of chicken fat which gives the color to the skin is due to the same pigment which gives the yellow color to the milk of the Jersey or the Guernsey cow. Recent experiments on the color of milk in cattle have demonstrated that this pigment is chemically precisely the same as that which gives the yellow color to the common carrot. This coloring matter is known by the name carotin. In the white skinned breeds of poultry this

yellow pigment is very nearly, or completely absent, with the result that while the skin fat is there just as in the yellow skinned breeds, it is not colored. Also probably this same coloring matter gives the yellow color to the yolk of the egg.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEG COLOR IN SELECTING BREEDERS

This last consideration is one which calls attention to the practical bearing of these results on shank color. It is a well established fact, both in cattle and in poultry, that when the food does not supply a sufficient amount of this yellow coloring matter carotin for the product, whether milk or eggs, the animal then draws on its own body fat for the further supply of this coloring matter. This results in a bleaching of the body fat of its yellow color, while keeping up the color of the milk or the eggs. From this fact it results that the general skin color, and practically the shank color, of a hen having naturally yellow shanks is much bleached out after the hen has been laying heavily, and furthermore the heavier the laying has been the greater will be the amount of blanching observed. In consequence of this it is possible to go through a flock at the end of a laying year and pick out at once by the color of the shanks those birds which have been extremely heavy layers from those which have been drones. The drones will be the birds which at the end

(Continued on page 130)

Cyphers Semi-Mammoth Incubators

MADE in two popular sizes, 1,200 and 1,600 eggs, heated by blue-flame oil stove, by gas or hard coal. Also made in larger sizes to be heated by gas or coal. Are built complete in our factory and shipped in compartments ready to be set up with ease and accuracy by any handy man. Illustrated descriptive circular and price-list to any address on request.



From Photograph. Showing Four-Compartment, 1,600-egg size, Latest Improved Cyphers Semi-Mammoth Incubator, Heated by Blue-flame Coal Oil Stove. No Pit Required. No Coal or Ashes to Handle. Stands Free on Floor and Can be Moved at Will. May be Equipped for Use of Gas or Coal Heat if Desired.

is crated separately, like a Standard, lamp-heated Cyphers and when uncrated is ready to be placed end to end with its mates, thus forming a complete machine. EACH COMPARTMENT or egg chamber of both the Cyphers Semi-Mammoths and Cyphers Mammoths, HAS SEPARATE REGULATION—a feature the buyer should insist on in selecting a hatching machine of this type and capacity. WRITE TODAY for descriptive circular of these latest improved Cyphers Company "wholesale hatchers." Address our nearest branch store, or "Mammoth Department" at our Buffalo offices, thus saving time.

Cyphers Regular Mammoths

Range in size from 4,000 eggs upward to any hen-egg or duck-egg capacity that may be required. Have been in successful use by customers four, five and six years, their field of operations reaching from Massachusetts to California and from Canada to the Gulf states. Are an extension of the Cyphers Semi-Mammoth, illustrated herewith, embodying the same patented Cyphers Company principles, but are heated only by gas or hard coal, on account of their large size or capacity. Are built in UNIT SECTIONS in our factory. Each section

Cyphers Incubator Company Dept. 651 **Factory and Home Offices, Buffalo, N. Y.**

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OAKLAND, CAL.
2127 Broadway

LONDON, ENGLAND
121-123 Finsbury Pavement

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

WILLIAM C. DENNY
— ASSOCIATE EDITOR —

The eighth annual exhibition of the Worcester Poultry Association, Worcester, Mass., is to be held January 21-23, 1915, and preparations are being vigorously pushed to make it a banner event. Worcester is located in the heart of a large poultry raising section and is not lacking in enthusiastic support. It is annually one of the largest shows in New England and few if any pay larger cash inducements to exhibitors. Judges Chas. H. Shaylor and Geo. Weed will place the awards and the hustling Secretary Chas. H. Wood is leaving nothing undone that will make the eighth annual the greatest event in the history of the association.

On this page is published a photographic reproduction of a pair of White Wyandotte chicks of the Niagara dot strain originated and bred by Marshall & Marshall, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. These breeders have been making rapid progress in the production of White Wyandottes that closely approach standard requirements. This fact is apparent from their record during the past season at prominent shows including the Greater Buffalo 1913 and the Great Forest City Fair held at Cleveland, Ohio, in August. They report a successful season and advise that they are in position to supply choice males and females either old or young for exhibition or breeding purposes.

For the benefit of our lady readers we are pleased to announce that Helen Dow Whitaker in charge of the Poultry Department at Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., will write a series of articles dealing with women's work with poultry. The first of Mrs. Whitaker's articles appears in this issue

and will be found intensely interesting as she has drawn a vivid picture of the struggles of some women to maintain a home, and suggests poultry culture as fitting for those possessing a certain characteristics not the least of which is determination and an absence of false pride. For this class she points to poultry culture as offering a possibility for home, health and a happy independence. As an example she points to her own experiences and relates how she gave up a well salaried position with its luxury and nice things and labored hard for six years in establishing herself in the poultry business with its out of door freedom and health giving exercise. This article is a direct appeal to those who

"While the general attendance was not as large as in former years the number of entries of poultry was larger and the quality was better. This was the general opinion among the exhibitors. Due credit must be given to the energetic Superintendent, I. W. Mole, and Secretary, R. H. Wilcox, for their efforts to maintain a clean cut show.

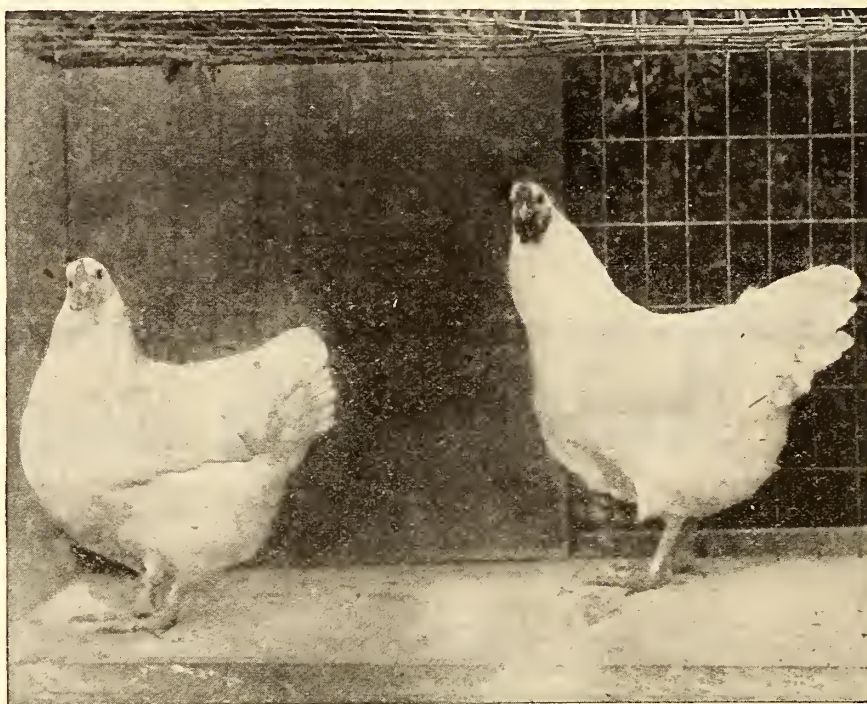
"The most notable entry was in the Black Minorcas with 74 birds in competition, bringing out plenty of excitement among the exhibitors in this class. Rhode Island Reds were also a strong class and Judge Card remarked that the class contained some of the best pullets he had handled in some time. Other classes were well filled and competition keen.

"A banquet was held during the show at the Atawana Hotel and it proved to be a jolly affair. It is to be regretted that Long Island breeders do not attend this annual show in larger numbers".

Notwithstanding the present scare of the hoof and mouth epidemic that has placed 16 states under quarantine regulations and seriously interfered with shipments of poultry. The Greater Buffalo Show at this writing, November 20, gives promise of being the greatest gathering of exhibition poultry in this section since the Pan-American.

Entry records show upwards of 400 exhibitors

from twenty states and Canada, with a total closely approaching 5,000 specimens. Taking the early dates into consideration and the general business depression through which the country has been passing, also other mitigating conditions that have been all but encouraging, it is gratifying indeed to see the way the poultrymen of the country have supported this show.



A pair of Niagara dot White Wyandotte chicks which although badly posed show remarkably good type, having deep broad bodies and fine length of feathers.

are slaves to their positions and points the way to freedom and independence.

The annual exhibition of the Poultry Fanciers' Association of Long Island held at Hempstead November 11-14, was one of the most successful held thus far by this association, according to a letter from E. H. Butlin, A. P. W. representative in attendance. Says Mr. Butlin,—



FASHION PLATE BUFF ORPINGTONS WIN

Chicago, Greater New York, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, or wherever the keenest specimens are measured. Buy into the Strain that wins when bred to lay and make your investment earn a double dividend.

WE HAVE THE QUALITY FOR ANY SHOW

Our conditioning rooms, experience, ripening process, training birds for exhibition, free with every purchase. Send for the Orpington Fashion Plate book it tells how our *Trap-nested Strain*, prolific egg production and winning habit were originated, also prices and all else you care to know, 56 pages free.

A. E. MARTZ & SON,

Buff Orpington Specialist,

Box E,

ARCADIA, IND.

It also shows the stability of the poultry industry and how free it is from conditions that annoy and often paralyze other lines of industry. Regardless of general conditions the poultry business continues to grow and expand and each year witnesses a slight increase in price over its predecessor.

—O—

D. O. Lively, chief of the Department of Live Stock, Panama-Pacific Exposition, is sending out a circular letter to the secretaries of all poultry shows asking their co-operation in bringing about in San Francisco in 1915 the greatest poultry show that has ever been held. Also to so arrange their dates that there will be no conflict with the Exposition show. In his letter Mr. Lively says:—"It is the ambition of my department and of the Exposition as a whole to have at San Francisco a poultry exhibition from which history can be dated. We want to show the thirty-seven foreign countries actually taking part in the Exposition and the forty-one states participating, how really great and significant the poultry industry is".

It is to be regretted that the Exposition management did not select earlier dates for their poultry exhibition as to avoid conflict and give breeders time, especially those east of the Mississippi, to ship and have their birds returned: it will be necessary for them to have dates two weeks previous and also two weeks following the Exposition Show. We fear the secretaries will be reluctant to make such a sacrifice of dates as it would lead to a conflict of dates with the shows making the concession, that is, it would crowd too many shows in the remaining weeks of the show season.

We believe an earlier show at the Exposition would work for the greater benefit of all concerned and assist the Exposition management in staging a poultry show of the magnitude they hope to.

—O—

We are advised in a recent letter from Newton Cosh, who for several years past has had charge of the poultry at Yama Farms, Napanoch, N. Y., that he resigned his position at that place on November first and is now a free agent.

Mr. Cosh has had many years' experience in poultry raising both for himself and as manager of large poultry plants and is well qualified to take charge and conduct breeding operations on an extensive scale. His success at Yama Farms where he has developed a grand flock of Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas that have demonstrated their good qualities by winning the premier honors in our leading shows is evidence of his ability as a scientific breeder of poultry. Before going to Yama Farms he was connected for three years with the noted Owens Farms of Vineyard Haven, Mass., going there when the famous Gardner and Dunning Barred Rocks were transferred to these farms by purchase. During this period Mr. Cosh has bred Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds and his skill as a breeder has been

amply demonstrated by the quality of the birds produced as testified by their show room records.

For thirteen years previous to taking charge of the Gardner and Dunning Barred Rocks at Auburn, N. Y., Mr. Cosh was engaged in breeding poultry in his own interest and achieved wide success with Blue Andalusians as well as the above mentioned varieties. His record of winnings include such shows as Madison Square Garden, Boston, Philadelphia, Pan-American Exposition, St. Louis World's Fair, New York State Fair, Toronto, National Exposition and many shows of lesser importance. During the last seven years he has had fifteen Barred Rock hens under the ribbons at the Madison Square Garden show, which in itself is a fine achievement and one which no other breeder has equaled during the same period.

Mr. Cosh is contemplating the purchase of a farm, but will consider offers to take full management of a poultry plant and prefers one where the scientific breeding and development of Standard bred fowls is desired. As to Mr. Cosh's qualifications we can add our unqualified endorsement.

—O—

An unwarranted hardship has been suffered by the poultry industry during the last 60 days on account of the outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease among cattle of several states and the consequent strict quarantine imposed on shipments of live stock and farm produce by local and state authorities.

While poultry are not susceptible to the disease, the authorities rule that they are carriers of the infection, thus their unrestricted shipment might prove an agency for the spread of the disease. The quarantine so far as it relates to poultry, however, has not been general, but restricted to local areas where cases of the disease have appeared. It is from these infected areas alone that poultry shipments have been barred.

There has been much confusion, however, in regard to quarantine regulations and much of this has been due to the varied interpretation of these regulations by local and state inspectors each one of which appears to have his own ideas on the matter. This has resulted in a feeling of uncertainty among poultry shippers, especially those engaged in the breeding of exhibition stock, with

STOCK

Eggs for Hatching. Day Old Chicks.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, MOUNT POCONO, PENN

For High **BARRED ROCKS** at Moderate Quality Prices

My birds will be mated January 1st and after January 10th I will have eggs for hatching.

Write C. H. BOSCHEN, ASHLAND, VA

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

We have a grand lot of breeding cockerels for sale, if you want to improve your stock, at \$3, \$5 and \$10 each that will give satisfaction.

HORSESHOE POULTRY YARDS, HICKSVILLE, L. I. N. Y.

BUFF WY BOOK

How to Breed Good Ones. Three Sewell Illustrations. Getting solid color. For 25 cents by mail.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, 424 South Rd., HOLDEN, MASS



BLACK SPANISH

All first prizes Madison Garden, Boston and Chicago shows. Birds for sale to win in any competition. Eggs \$5 per thirteen, each additional thirteen \$4.00.

R. A. ROWAN,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Wilburtha POULTRY FARMS

Birds For Sale That Will Win In Any Show.
CHAS. J. FISKE, Owner and Manager
Box W, Trenton Jct., New Jersey

Congdon's Barred Rocks

Bred for Utility and Beauty

Write your wants in Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, or Pullets. \$2,000 invested, 20 years' experience. **INCUBATOR EGGS, \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1,000.**

NEW BOOKLET FREE

W. A. CONGDON,

Box 404, WATERMAN, ILL.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPIONS

The best breeding stock and greatest winners always for sale. Eggs in season.

BIRD BROS.,

Box 14,

MEYERSDALE, PA.

BRONZE TURKEYS

FOURTH ANNUAL SHOW OF THE Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh, Inc.

W. P. CRAIG, Secy. 303 Empire Bld., PITTSBURGH, PA.

JANUARY 18th to 23rd, 1915

Entries Close January 7th

The largest and finest hall in the country. Judges engaged are:—

W. H. Card,	A. Fred. Kummer,	H. P. Schwab,	W. Theo. Whitman
Theo. Hewes,	W. F. Auerswald,	C. D. Cleveland,	J. C. Punderford
W. C. Pierce,	L. Rawnley,	J. H. Lewis,	E. F. Baldwin,
			Irving F. Rice

DARK CORNISH GET THE COIN

DR. W. A. LOW, Importer and Breeder,

Low's "Ideal" Dark Cornish are winners and will win for you Choice exhibition cockerels and pullets, massive, low built, heavy boned birds. Fully matured and fit for keen competition. Write your wants.

CATONSVILLE, MD.

the result that many hesitated to make entries at coming exhibitions and others withdrew after making their entries.

As a result of these conditions show managers in several instances have found it necessary to cancel their dates while others have had to go to the added expense of notifying each exhibitor of these conditions and that shows would be held as scheduled without interference from quarantine restrictions.

There has been no federal quarantine against poultry at any time and bulletins issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated that the disease does not affect poultry at all and that the federal quarantine of various states placed no embargo upon shipments of poultry. Early in November the New York State Department of Agriculture announced the following regulation.

"Shipments of live or dressed poultry into the state of New York from infected areas in other states and countries are prohibited, but such shipments may be made from uninfected areas without permit.

"Shipments of live and dressed poultry may be made from all points within the state to other points within the state, excepting from Erie, Seneca, Wayne, Kings and Queens counties, without permit".

Complaints have been made that some express companies and railroads have refused to accept poultry shipments. Whether this was due to neglect of said companies to properly inform their employees or whether it was a misconstruction of the quarantine regulation on the part of the employees, there was no justification in such action.

That all A. P. W. readers may have a fuller conception of the quarantine regulations as regards poultry we quote the following from an announcement by the Federal Department of Agriculture:

"This disease does not affect poultry at all, and the Federal quarantines of various states, 14, in all—now lay no embargo upon shipments of poultry. For instance, Rhode Island can still send her Thanksgiving turkeys, although no cattle, sheep or swine can leave her territory.

"It is true that when a case of foot and mouth disease is found upon a farm, that farm is absolutely quarantined by the state or local authorities. No produce of any sort can leave it, the owner is not even permitted to drive his horses on the public highway, and in some cases his children are not allowed to go to school until the exposed stock have been done away with and the entire premises thoroughly disinfected. Since the disease, moreover, is readily communicated from farm to farm by cats, dogs, poultry and human beings, the local authorities exercise their own discretion in determining what restrictions should be placed upon shipments of produce from the area in the immediate vicinity of the infected farm. These areas are so limited in extent, however, that the amount of poultry that may thus be prevented from reaching the Thanksgiving market is an inappreciable percentage of the total supply. Poultry from the uninfected areas in the various quarantined states can be moved freely without the least danger of spreading the disease or of injuring the health of the consumer".

—O—

We would like to call attention to a free booklet entitled, "Poultry Foods and Feeding", issued by the Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 31, Buffalo, N. Y.

We believe that this is one of the best booklets on the subject of feeding ever issued embracing as it does the results of years of costly experimenting and the experience of successful poultry

growers in all parts of the country. The book consists of 52 pages and is profusely illustrated with photographic reproductions of live and dressed fowls, showing the actual results of feeding experiments of years' duration, conducted at the \$75,000 poultry plant maintained by the company at Elma Center, N. Y. From 15,000 to 20,000 fowls are produced annually on this farm and the methods of feeding that have been successfully followed are fully outlined.

To give the readers an idea of how fully the subject of feeding is treated we will call attention to the different chapters or sections which are as follows:

Correct Feeding of Chicks; Squab Broilers; Broilers and Fryers; Roasting Chickens; Soft Roasters; Capons; Layers; Breeders; Ducklings; Breeding Ducks; Deep Litter Feeding; Dry Feeding vs. Wet Mash; Alfalfa as Green Food; Sprouted Oats.

As this booklet is free for the asking we believe every reader of this paper should avail themselves of the opportunity and send for a copy without delay.

—O—

The publication committee to whom the work of issuing the new Standard of Perfection is intrusted report satisfactory progress. The contract for the printing has been let and the text matter is now in the hands of the printers. The art work is also nearing completion and it is confidently believed the finished copies of this new revised edition will be ready for distribution shortly after the new year.

A majority of the illustrations have either undergone changes or have been replaced with new ones and those in position to know pronounce it the most complete and satisfactory Standard issued thus far by the A. P. A.

Orders for the new Standard are now being booked at this office and will be

filled in rotation when the book arrives. If you, dear reader, wish to keep abreast of the times and keep your breeding operations up to the minute you cannot afford to be without a copy of the book. The prices are \$2.00 per copy for the cloth bound copies and \$2.50 for the leather. Send your order today and secure one of the first copies.

—O—

We are in receipt of a copy of the 1915 catalogue of the Buckeye Incubator and Brooder Co., and after a hasty review find many things of interest to those who are interested in poultry raising. Besides a detailed description

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS
First Prize Winners at Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem and Nazareth. None better. Some choice cockerels and pullets that can win, very reasonable. Eggs for hatching from pens containing winners \$3 per setting.
FEHR & STROHL, R. R. No. 3, EASTON, PA.

Let Me Start You In The Poultry Business My "PEERLESS 60" is a revolution in incubators—first practical, all metal, fire-proof, everlasting 60-egg machine ever known. Perfect heating system. For large or small poultry raisers. Delivered anywhere \$4. Write for details. **H. M. SHEER CO., 115 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.**

Don't Feed Green Food!
Succulenta Tablets
They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.00. **YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.** Drop postal for particulars to **The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-17, Newark, N. J.**

The Improved Champion Leg Band
25 PAT. APPLIED FOR
Aluminum, numbered to suit. Post-paid 10c-35c; 50-20c; 25-15c; 12-10c. Initial extra 10c per 100, 50 or less 5c. Circular free giving prices on Superior, Riveted and Pigeon Bands. Sample for stamp.
T. CADWALLADER, Box 1455, Salem, Ohio

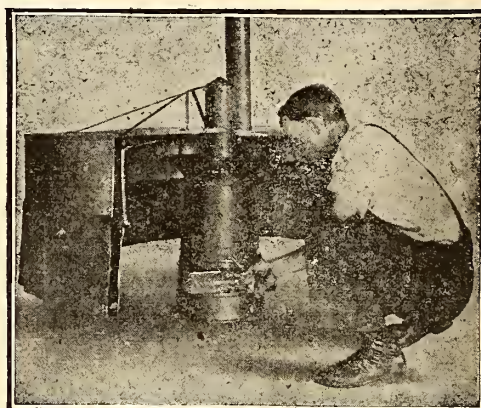
Brood Chicks in Large Flocks

One heater handles several hundred chicks. It is automatically regulated, has a constant ventilation under the hover.

No danger of fire, and it only costs a few cents a day to run a

Candee Coal-burning Colony Heater

Hover swings and it is most convenient for the operator. Coal is fed from a magazine. Heater has a 12-inch grate—ample capacity for any weather. Write today for full details.



CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., DEPT. 3, EASTWOOD, N. Y.

"SENSATION"

and **RED PRINCE** Strains of Rose and Single Comb Reds

Winners of 186 prizes at New York, Boston, and Providence, since December, 1909; including 31 firsts, \$50 cup for Display, Boston, 1912; Display, New York, 1912-13, and State Cup for Display for six successive years at Providence, R. I.

SHOW BIRDS fit to win anywhere. Book orders at once and get first choice. Bargains in breeding stock after August 1st. Eggs at all seasons. Stamp for Mating and Price List.

RED FEATHER FARM, F. W. C. Almy, Prop. and Mgr., Box 22, Tiverton 4 Corners, R. I.

of the Buckeye Incubator and numerous testimonials supporting the manufacturers' claims that these machines will hatch every hatchable egg, much space is devoted to the Buckeye Kan't Krowd, Klose Kontakt Fresh Air Brooders. This brooder is a departure from the ordinary brooder construction and it is claimed that it will safely care for the chicks even though through carelessness the lamp may be permitted to go out.

The catalogue contains 64 pages and should be in the hands of every reader who contemplates the purchase of either an incubator or brooder during the coming season. Copies may be had by addressing the Buckeye Incubator Co., 527 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

—o—

In a notice published in another column, W. B. Atherton, secretary of the Boston show, announces that the late receipt of a large number of specials has made necessary a slight delay in publication of the premium list which he had intended to have ready for mailing December 1st.

Mr. Atherton reports very liberal cash specials, among which is \$200 on Hamburgs, \$75 on Light Brahmas, \$75 on Buttercups and between \$300 and \$400 on waterfowl, besides the usual generous specials on the popular varieties. A new feature of this year's show will be a moving picture show every evening of the Government Poultry Farms.

The entries will close on December 28, and the show will open January 12, 1915.

—o—

"This year finds us with another big message for poultry raisers" is the announcement that M. M. Johnson Co., are making in their advertising in this issue. They refer to their new catalogue for 1915, and any one who has

had a Johnson catalogue in the past knows what an interesting and valuable catalogue it is and how much it differs in its make-up from the usual run of catalogues of this nature.

So anxious are they to put this catalogue in the hands of poultry raisers that they will send a copy absolutely free to any reader of **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD** whether they contemplate the purchase of an incubator or not. You better send for a copy today before you forget it. A postal will do.

—o—

We publish herewith a clipping from Farm and Fireside that will give some idea of the extensive manner in which poultry raising is conducted on the Pittsfield Poultry Farms of Skowhegan, Maine, and Holliston, Mass. At the present time there is being installed at this farm a 60,000 egg capacity Hall Mammoth Incubator, which with the two already in use makes the hatching capacity 160,000 eggs at one time. In reference to this farm the above mentioned paper states:

"Mammoth poultry plants, like over-large soap bubbles, are generally short-lived, but there are exceptions. One of these is the Pittsfield Poultry Farm, with headquarters in Maine and a branch plant in Massachusetts.

"The maximum number of chickens produced by this plant and sold principally in the baby-chick stage, up to the present year, has been a half million chicks annually.

"Next year the owners, Messrs F. W. Briggs, Gordon Dobson, and Howard Gilmore, are planning to increase the output of the plant to the two million chick mark. This plant has been in operation for eight years".

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST WHITE LEGHORN FARM

Just outside of Boston, Mass., at a beautiful little town called Methuen, is located the largest White Leghorn farm in New England. This farm is owned and managed by James Lord and is known as the Everlay Farm, and as such is fast becoming famous. Several years ago Mr. Lord decided that it was time to break down the brown egg prejudice that had held this section in its grip ever since poultry culture gained a foothold in New England—and to this same section we can point as the origin of the poultry industry in America. That he has succeeded beyond his fondest hopes he fully admits, and points with pride to his beautiful farm with its magnificent flock of S. C. White Leghorns, good big healthy, vigorous birds that lay and lay so well that a handsome profit is annually laid by. To give the reader some idea of the operations on this farm we will mention that seven Hall Mammoth Incubators are necessary to hatch chicks with which to fill the laying houses and supply customers, many of whom are located hundreds of miles distant. Mr. Lord contemplates, hatching 200,000 chicks in 1915, and says the best proof of his success is the duplicate orders sent year after year by old customers. If space would permit we would like to describe this farm in detail, but his 60 page free catalogue does it so much better than we could hope to we will suggest that you write today for a copy and mention **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**.

—o—

HODGSON'S PORTABLE HOUSES

For those who desire a neat substantial and convenient portable poultry house that can be taken apart and assembled in a few minutes—a house for the city breeders who desire to keep a few hens in the back yard—we would call attention to the Hodgson Portable Poultry House advertised elsewhere in this issue. The Hodgson house is made in all sizes, but the one to which we refer is just right for a dozen hens. It is 10x4 feet, 5 feet high and is fitted complete with nests, fountain, feed trough and roosts and may be had for \$20. This same firm manufactures the Wigwam brooder—a brooder that combines hot air and hot water heating—and is endorsed by such well known poultry authorities as Prof. A. A. Brigham, Dr. N. W. Sanborn, A. F. Hunter and others. Both the brooder and several styles of colony and portable houses are fully described and illustrated in the catalogue that is sent free to those who mention this paper.

—o—

*** "The Orpingtons." All varieties fully described in this complete and attractive book. Seventy-five cents secures a copy ***

ROSE'S ORPINGTONS



1st Buff Cock, Chicago



1st Buff Pullet, Madison Square Garden



1st Buff Cockerel, Madison Square Garden



1st Black Cock, Madison Square Garden



1st Black Hen, Madison Square Garden



1st Black Cockerel, Boston

BUFFS CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA BLACKS

My World's Champion Buffs won the championship of the West at the Chicago Coliseum Show, December 1913, and the championship of the East at the Imperial Madison Square Garden Show, December 1913, in competition with nearly every prominent breeder in America as well as the best from England. At these two most Magnificent Shows I won more first prizes than all my competitors combined, winning at Madison Square Garden, 1st and 5th cockerel; 1st and 4th pullet; 1st pen; 5th cock and 3rd hen. At the Chicago Coliseum Show, 1st, 2nd and 5th cocks; 3rd hen; 1st and 5th cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 4th pullet and 3rd young pen. The true greatness of this achievement can only be realized when you understand that our winners at New York were not shown at Chicago, with the exception of one bird, the 1st pen cock at the Garden.

No breeder in the World has ever made the record with Black Orpingtons that I have; this record is not made at one show alone, but is made by a series of the greatest triumphs at the greatest Shows in the Country, under twelve different judges. In the past three years I have won the Championship for best display in Black Orpingtons at the following shows: Madison Square Garden, New York; Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburg, (National Black Orpington Club Show) New York State Fair, Allentown, Hagerstown and Toronto. We have raised this year the finest lot of cockerels and pullets that we ever had and as our old birds have come through the moult in grand shape, we are now in a position to supply you with old and young stock to win any show in America. Write to us stating what you wish and we will gladly supply you with description and quotations. Remember that any birds that do not absolutely satisfy a customer can at once be returned and your money will be refunded. I want you to have my catalogue, beautifully illustrated in colors.

HUGH A. ROSE,

Frank Conway, Mgr.

Box A,

FONTHILL, ONT., CANADA

FEEDING FOR EGGS

FOOD ALONE CANNOT MAKE GOOD LAYERS. MUST BE BRED-TO-LAY STOCK. MANNER OF FEEDING IS VERY IMPORTANT

While nearly all my twenty years' experience in feeding poultry has been with Wyandottes, I know something of the breeding and care of other breeds. I early found that the best ration for Wyandottes did not exactly fit the needs of Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. I realize that there is something more needed, in order to get plenty of eggs, than just food. The best feeding in the world will not make good layers out of a strain of poorly bred layers. At the same time I know that some bred-to-lay birds will do splendidly along egg lines on badly balanced rations.

The following is my experience with bred-to-lay stock. Thirteen years ago, out of one pen of my White Wyandottes, came the eggs that produced a flock of pullets that averaged 210 eggs each pullet in the first year's work. A few years later, when I had settled on the Buff Wyandottes for my business birds, I got from one pen of pullets selected from a fancy standpoint an average of 191 eggs in ten and one-half months of laying. These birds laid more than this number of eggs in the first year's laying, but no record was kept until the flock as a whole got to work. Since then I have had pullets that laid as many as 208 eggs in their first year, two year old hens that gave me 135 eggs and my winning pullet at Cleve-

land, 1902, laid 120 eggs in the spring and summer of her sixth year. This first prize pullet of six years ago is still in perfect health and has laid this year over 100 eggs.

HOW AND WHAT TO FEED

Given a flock of well bred Wyandottes, housed under proper conditions, kept free from lice and mites, what shall they be fed? This is a question that needs thought. At the same time, I believe that how they are fed is nearly as important as what they are fed. There are two methods of feeding practiced today and they can be used separately or combined. One is the old plan of wet mashers with other foods, and the second is what is known as the dry, hopper method. So far as egg records are concerned, no better ones have been obtained under one method than the other. I believe that the dry food method is safer to use, there is less illness under its adoption and it is being followed by many of the large successful plants. It is the method to follow where hired help of inferior quality must be employed.

If I were to feed a flock of hens and pullets for a high egg record I should be glad to have raised the birds from the start. I should have fed the three-day-old chicks a little cracked wheat with fine grit. They would have under their feet, in the brooder, two inches of the

waste from my barn loft. At the sixth day a small hopper of finely sifted high grade beef scrap would be added. Then at fourteen days I would make the grain ration of finely cracked corn, one part to three parts cracked wheat. Lawn clippings, cabbage and lettuce would be their green food from day to day. Access to grass would be given on pleasant days. When brooder heat was no longer needed these chicks would have roomy roosting coops, have free access to cracked corn, wheat, beef scrap and grit, and have as wide range as I could give. These chicks I should expect to mature into pullets that are lively, fully up to weight, healthy in every way, and ready to be handled for either the winter layer or breeder.

FEEDING FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

Feeding for table eggs and feeding for eggs-for-hatching are not the same problem. The business layer we feed for the largest possible number of eggs. We treat her as nearly like a machine as we can. We desire to get the cream of her product in one year's work and then replace her with another pullet the producer of future generations of hens is never stimulated for eggs, is not rushed with a record in view, but is handled to produce fertile eggs, with strong germs, out of which will come chicks that are sturdy.

To feed Wyandottes in the best manner to produce winter eggs you should pen hens and pullets apart. The only difference I make in getting eggs from hens and pullets is to have more litter in the pens of hens. This calls for hard-

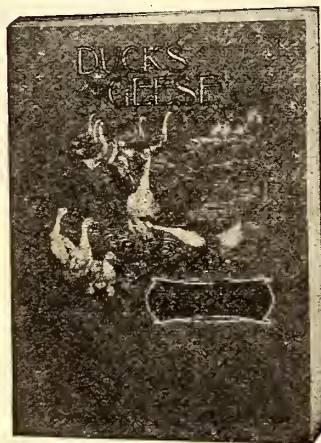
(Continued on page 131)

DUCKS AND GEESE

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH WATER FOWL. NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION.

Enlarged and Revised to Conform to the 1910-1915 Standard of Perfection

A Practical Manual, giving Full and Authentic Information and Advice on the Subject of Breeding and Raising Ducks and Geese for Market, for Breeders and for Exhibition. How to Dress, Pack and Ship Ducks to obtain the Highest Prices. A Complete Guide to Profitable Duck and Goose Rearing.



80 PAGES, 9 x 12 INCHES

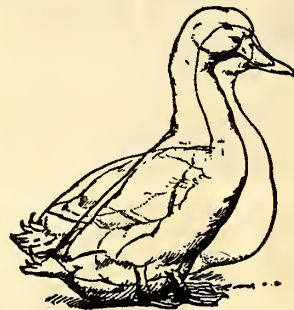
This Book is one of the Series of Breed Books issued jointly by the American Poultry Publishing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and the Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing Company, Quincy, Ill., which far excel anything of the kind ever before attempted in this line.

The Contents of this New Edition Include: Origin of the Duck; Development of the Duck Industry; Father of the Pekin Duck Industry in America; Comparison of Shapes of Ducks; How Best to Start; Profitable Pekin Ducks; Hints for the Amateur or Small Breeder; The Long Island Duck Industry; Results of Crossing; Pennsylvania Duck Industry; Shipping to Commission Men; Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks; Articles on Feeding, Housing, etc.; Duck Rearing Abroad; Domesticated Geese; Housing, Feeding and Rearing Geese; Goose Growing for the Farmer; Toulouse Geese; Crossing, etc.; Artificial Pond for Water Fowl; Sebastopol Geese, etc., etc.

Among the Writers of Articles are the following: Franklane L. Sewell, James Rankin, Charles McClave, P. T. Woods, Mrs. B. F. Hislop, H. E. Moss, Mrs. A. M. Bush, Robert H. Essex, William Bonner, W. R. Curtis, S. T. Campbell, R. H. Crandall, V. C. Harwood, Louis B. Schram, J. P. Rake, C. C. Herron, T. F. Jager, F. D. Fowler, Edward Brown and Grant M. Curtis.

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WOMEN AND POULTRY

By Helen Dow Whitaker

Head of Poultry Department, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

(Continued from page 77)

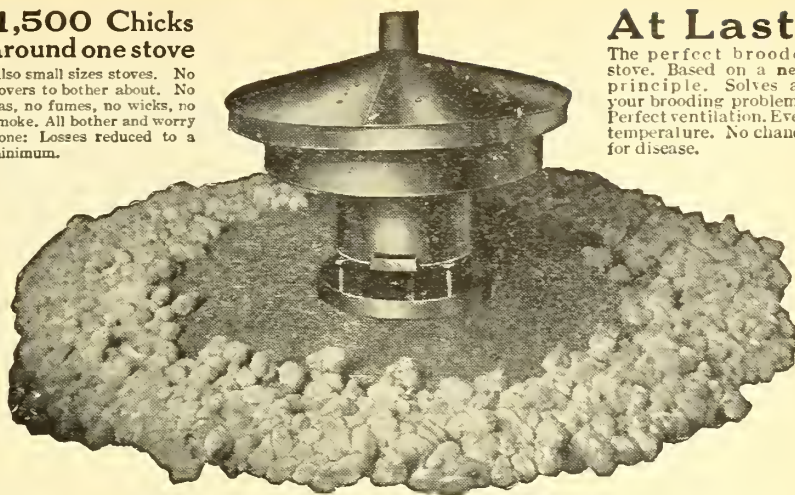
Many women ask me—"But isn't chicken work dirty, and isn't it uninteresting?" To such I answer—"Chicken work is just the kind of work you make it—dirty, if you make it so; uninteresting, if an uninteresting woman is back of it." Uncared for hen houses are unspeakably filthy and will soon become vermin-infested. In any hen house there is always a certain amount of dust, and there must always be cleaning done that is not very pleasant. By daily care, right equipment, and system, such work can be reduced in quantity and unpleasantness, but the woman who goes into the chicken business should understand quite definitely what and how much of this work there is to be done or hired done, and she should be quite certain she feels that in spite of such work the game is worth the candle, because this dirty work left undone or turned over to hired help who slight it, makes successful work with poultry absolutely impossible. Is the work uninteresting? It involves routine and considerable of it. I know of no occupation for the working woman that does not, but that routine work need become merely dead work, I deny. Any business is just what the man or the woman back of the business makes it. Furthermore, a woman need not drop out of the world just because she goes into the chicken business. Nothing truer was ever written than this: "You may begin business in any obscure place, but if there is ability, power, and a mastery of affairs in you, you could not be hidden. On the other hand, if you have no power, you may sit in your front window or drive on Fifth avenue, New York, but you are hidden."

No woman should go into the poultry business expecting it to be all pleasure, nor even easily profitable. Any such line would soon be overcrowded and furthermore, would not be conducive to the development of strength of character or mind. I know of no rose-strewn pathways that lead to any worth while places. I would wish the woman who went into the poultry business upon my advice to feel that if she was tired of housing, if her nerves were out of tune and if she craved life out of doors and wished to get back strength and health and peace of mind and sweet content, there was a route to those things by way of the poultry business; that it was a path paved with the cobble stones of hard work, hard bumps and some disillusionments, but that if she had grit, willingness to work and learn and kept to the path, it would lead her in time up to a wholesome, free and independent living under her own tree and roof.

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Also small sizes stoves. No hovers to bother about. No gas, no fumes, no wicks, no smoke. All bother and worry gone: Losses reduced to a minimum.



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This wonderful new brooder will raise 20 to 50 per cent more of your chicks than you have been able to raise by old-fashioned methods. No more deaths from white diarrhoea and poor ventilation. It turns the losses from dead chicks into **big profits** for you. The Simplex soon pays for itself by **extra** money it makes. This wonderful new stove will double your poultry profits in a year—and it costs only one-fifth as much as other brooding systems. Send the coupon **today**.

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FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PROFIT PER YEAR FROM 250 HENS

By Leroy E. Sands, Hawley, Pa.

(Continued from page 75)

work, a part that so many make a failure of. It appears more or less of a puzzle for some people but if they would profit by their experience and use a little common sense, give them good wholesome feed, and not try everything suggested, fresh water, sanitary conditions and a warm place while young there is no reason why they should fail. There is one other obstacle that should be religiously guarded against and that is overcrowding. So many people try to raise two chicks where there is scarcely room for one and persist in ignoring all warnings to the contrary. There is nothing that hampers a chick's growth and makes for failure like overcrowding. It has always, been my theory that one well grown chick was worth a whole yard full of stunted ones.

Overcrowding is not necessarily confined to chicks but to poultry in all stages it is almost impossible to keep sanitary conditions good in overcrowded quarters. While the effects of overcrowding are not as noticeable in adult fowls as in chicks they work for failure nevertheless.

Begin culling when the chicks are taken from the incubator and throw out all weaklings. Keep a constant watch over them from that time until maturity and cull frequently so that the ones that are finally selected for winter quarters are specimens of normal appearance for their breed and have every appearance of health and vigor.

If birds go wrong do not spend much time nursing them, if they improve rapidly and get well, fatten and market them, if they do not show rapid improvement kill and burn or bury deep. This is the best assurance against further trouble of this kind. I will not go further into the care of fowls at this time, but you may rest assured that if you attend to your birds with the same attention of detail and thoroughness that you do your own or somebody else's business you will surely succeed.

I am indebted to the poultry business for much pleasure and many good things in life and I have learned that when the chicken fever attacks a person that they must go slow at

the start if they wish to succeed and join the vast army of successful poultry raisers. A careful beginning with due attention to little details and a determination to succeed is a combination that will lead to independence.

My farm when I obtained possession was only partly cleared and like many Pennsylvania farms was rocky and rough. I have succeeded in getting the rocks and stones pretty well cleared off and have utilized many of them in building colony houses as will be seen by the accompanying illustration. (page 75). These houses are scattered over the fields and are used for growing chicks during the summer, but are so substantially built that they answer every purpose for a winter house. They are not expensive to build, a dry wall being laid up on three sides, this is afterward pointed up on the inner and outer sides making a dead air space in the center, thus making a wall that frost rarely penetrates. None of my houses are expensive and all are built after my own ideas and have proven very satisfactory.

I would be pleased to have any reader of A. P. W. visit my farm at any time and if I can help them to succeed I will gladly do so. The farm has always been run as a strictly commercial proposition and all products have been sold at market prices. I have relied chiefly on the production of eggs and have succeeded in securing a flock average of 12 dozen eggs per hen. At the average New York quotations it is not difficult to see how a fine profit has been se-

EGGS 12 CENTS PER DOZEN

By the celebrated "OCULUM" method (a recent discovery). "I was getting 20 eggs a day when I commenced the "OCULUM" method 3 weeks ago. Today I got 300. D. B. MCNEIL, Cunningham, W. Va. Our booklet tells you how. It's free.

H. I. CO., Box Q. SALEM, VA.

Ferris Leghorns For Eggs

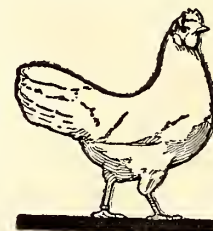
Compare a pen of Ferris White Leghorns with your present stock. You will get more eggs from the Ferris stock because their laying qualities are the result of 14 years careful breeding.

Prices Reasonable

Heavy laying breeding pens and pullets \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00; cocks and cockerels \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10.00. A trio at \$10.00, \$15.00 or \$20.00

will give you a splendid start. See catalogue for complete description.

All stock sold on approval, and insured for 30 days. Return birds within three days, at our expense if not satisfactory, and money will be refunded.



Winners at 14 big shows during the past year, 40 first prizes and 46 second prizes. See catalogue for list. Let us quote prices on winners for your show.

Free catalogue tells the whole story. Testimonials from every state; complete description of how we developed laying and exhibition qualities. Shows views of farm and buildings, describes the birds we have to sell and gives all the information you will want before buying. If you need stock now, or eggs and chicks in the Spring, write now for this catalogue.

FERRIS LEGHORN FARM,

GEO. B. FERRIS, 908 N. Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH



PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

In the lead as general purpose fowl, hardy, quick to mature fine winter layers. Attractive prices on high-class birds. Send for circulars.

SHEFFIELD FARM,

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Halbach's Strain of White Plymouth Rocks

The strain of greatest *exhibition* merit that has been bred for *utility excellence*. The only strain in history that won every 1st and 2nd at Chicago. The strain that will help you succeed in the poultry business. Grand bargains in stock. Write your wants. Send 20 cents for latest grand catalogue.

H. W. HALBACH, Box 3, WATERFORD, WISC.



Young's Strain S. C. White Leghorns

I HAVE NO OTHER BREEDS

They are the standard for all the Leghorns of all America and the greatest layers of all domestic fowls. At the World's Famous and Premier Show of America, at Madison Square Garden, New York, for the past thirteen consecutive years I have won best display, and from three to five first prizes, every bird being bred and raised by me. Hundreds of yearling hens for sale from my best line bred laying stock \$2.00 up, and the grandest lot of cockerels I ever offered for sale.

Mating List Free.

D. W. YOUNG,

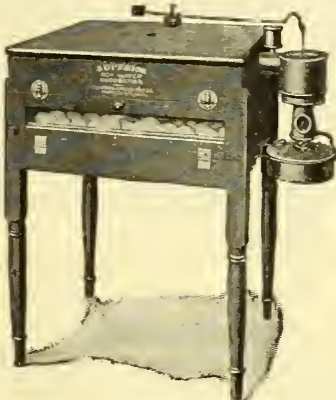
MONROE, N. Y.

cured. Since purchasing my farm and making my initial investment in buildings I have not invested a cent but what has been produced as profit by the hens. I believe others can do equally well.

TWO NEW STYLES OF CYPHERS COMPANY INCUBATORS FOR 1915

Herewith are shown photographic illustrations of two new styles of popular priced hatching machines that have been placed on the market by the well-known Cyphers Incubator Company of Buffalo, N. Y., for the season of 1914-1915.

The new Superior Incubators, as built and guaranteed by the Cyphers Company, are copper-tank hot-water machines. They are made in two sizes, holding 65 eggs and 130 eggs. The new Columbias are hot-air incubators, also two in number. They hold 140 and 250 hen eggs and are to be sold at remarkably low prices.



Superior Hot-Water Incubator, Capacity, 130 Eggs, Manufactured by Cyphers Incubator Company.

The Cyphers Company's complete 200 page catalogue for 1915, entitled "The Profits in Poultry Keeping," tells all about these new popular priced Cyphers machines. Write for a free copy today, mentioning this journal—and also ask for separate free circular showing the new Superior and Columbia Incubators in their natural colors.

Perhaps you may ask yourself this question: "Why should the Cyphers Company build these new low-priced hatching machines and sell them in competition with their world-famous Cyphers Incubators?" Three answers are offered in this limited space, as follows:

First, there undoubtedly are many persons who do not feel that they can afford to pay the prices charged for the Cyphers. They need an incubator and want in every respect as good a "hatcher" as they can get anywhere for the money they can spare to put into it. To meet this demand the Cyphers Company offers the two Columbia hot-air machines, one of which is illustrated herewith.

Second, no doubt there are many prospective buyers of incubators who still believe that hot-water is a better or safer "heating element" for an incubator than hot-air. The two Superior Incubators, as manufactured by Cyphers Incubator Company, are offered to this trade and they are guaranteed to do satisfactory work in every case when operated according to directions.

Third, the manufacture of these two new styles of

popular-priced incubators is in full accord with the business aim of the Cyphers Company, which is this, as stated by its president: "To manufacture for the poultry public whatever it wants and needs, provided



Columbia Hot-Air Incubator, Capacity, 250 Eggs, Manufactured by Cyphers Incubator Company.

the article, whether it is a leg-hand or a mammoth incubator, has practical value and will give genuine satisfaction".

Write today for the 1915 catalogue above mentioned, also for the color-plate circular, addressing CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY at its place of business nearest you, as follows: Home Offices, Dept. 31, Buffalo, N. Y., New York City, N. Y., 41 Barclay St.; Boston, Mass., 12-14 Canal St.; Chicago, Ill., 329-331 Plymouth Court; Kansas City, Mo., 317-319 Southwest Boulevard; Oakland, Calif., 2127-2131 Broadway; Dallas, Texas, 316-318 N. Preston St.; London, England, 121-123 Finsbury Pavement.

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COCKERELS AND PULLETS
\$3.00 to \$25.00 each. Bred from Madison Square and Boston winners.

STUART A. HOWLAND, GRANVILLE, N. Y.



QUICK MONEY Growing Mushrooms

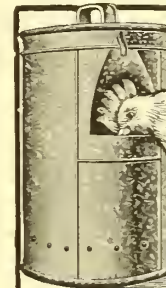
Learn things many growers never knew before, explained in new book, "Truth About Mushrooms." Add \$10 to \$70 a week to your income. Small capital starts it. Demand exceeds supply. Grow in cellars, sheds, boxes, etc. Now is best time. Profits bigger, quicker. Anyone can do it. Send for the book, it's free. Bureau of Mushroom Industry, Dept 1311342 N. Clark St., Chicago



COLORED LEG BANDS

Big Black Figures on White Background

All colors, all sizes for all fowls and pigeons. Birds identified without handling. Baby chick bands, 13 colors, not numbered. The best band in the world today. Samples and catalogue 2 cent stamp. A. P. SPILLER, Dept. B, Beverly, Mass.



The Extra Eggs

will soon pay for one of these

Automatic Self-Heating Poultry Fountains and Heaters

Keeps water at the right temperature day and night in the coldest weather and requires less than a quart of oil a week. Made of Galvanized Steel. A long felt want supplied. Every Hen-house needs one. Price of 1 Heater and 2 gallon Automatic Fountain complete \$1.15. Write for Circular D and testimonials. Agents wanted. C. A. S. FORGE WORKS, SARANAC, MICHIGAN

Abernethy's Houdans

There are no better for beauty and utility. Winners at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other leading shows. Stock of all kinds for sale. If you want Houdans of quality at moderate prices, write me.

JAMES ABERNETHY,

Box W,

West Pembroke, Maine

AURORA COLUMBIAN ROCKS



Winners at Madison Square Garden, January 1913 1 hen, 2-4 cockerel, 4 pullet. Greater Buffalo Show, Nov., 1913:—2-4-5 cockerel, 2-5 pullet, 2-3-4 pen, 5 cock, 5 hen.

AURORA COLUMBIAN ROCKS are grand winter layers, grow rapidly and meet the requirements of the best dressed poultry markets, also possess standard requirements that places them among the winners at leading exhibitions.

I now have choice young stock, either sex, also yearling and 2-year old cocks and hens for sale.

LEW H. BOWN, Box W, EAST AURORA, N. Y.

MACKAY COLONY BROODER



THE IRON HEN

Perfection as near as yet attained. Our new 1915 models the sensation of the season.

It will set you right; successful brooding means your success.

Write for our new illustrated catalogue. It's free. It tells you how we hatched, fed and brooded 12,000 chicks and what many other farms have done.

Mackay Colony Brooder Co.

BORDENTOWN,

Box W,

NEW JERSEY

STARTING IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

By O. L. Hill, Shelburn, Ind.

(Continued from page 80)

bred to such a high state of perfection that any good strain strain will produce a large per cent. of high class standard birds. You will find no breed in the show room as much admired and you will always find the White Wyandotte alley the center of attraction.

The shape of the Wyandotte is something that every one likes, and from a fancy standpoint of view are more easy to breed true to type and color than any other breed, while parti-colored birds are so hard to get many of the same type and desired color that the beginner soon gets discouraged, and that is one reason why the White Wyandotte should appeal to the beginner and the reason why they are so popular as an exhibition bird.

The White Wyandotte has all the good qualities claimed for them and their popularity is growing more and more every year, but like all other breeds there is good and poor strains and you should be very careful to get your start from a good strain or poor results will surely follow.

While I have always bred for standard requirements I have never neglected to breed for vigor. I make it a rule to cull close and in making up my matings never to use a bird that has poor vitality no matter how good in exhibition points, because it is most essential to have lots of vigor in your breeders if you wish to produce quick maturing birds and a great laying strain. In mating parti-colored varieties you must resort to double mating to produce both exhibition males and females, while with White Wyandottes single mating gives all results, because the type and color of the male and female are alike. This is another good point in favor of the White Wyandottes as you do not have to be bothered with double mating and you do not have to be so much of an expert. My type of a breeder is a strong vigorous male as near the standard shape and weight as possible, and females the same, and my advice is not to use birds that are much over the standard weight as you are apt to lose in type, if anything it is better to have your breeders a little under standard weight than to have them over weight. In mating always consider shape first and then color and then the minor points. Breed for small neat combs as a large comb spoils the looks of an otherwise fine specimen. In fact my advice to anyone is to get a copy of the American Standard of Perfection and learn the Standard requirements of your breed and then if you think that you are not qualified to do your own mating for the best results, it will pay you well to secure the services of a competent person to do your mating for you.

Seven reasons why you should breed White Wyandottes: 1st. Their fine form and plumage. 2nd. Their docility. 3rd. Their egg producing

qualities the year round. 4th. They are easily broken of the broody habit, and at the same time when permitted to set are good setters and excellent mothers and return quickly to laying when taken from their brood. 5th. As a market fowl they are not equalled by any other breed or variety. 6th. They grow rapidly when first hatched and can stand a forcing that will knock other varieties off their feet, thereby proving their quality as broilers. 7th. As a fancier's fowl no other breed or variety has a stronger following. They are proud, attractive and graceful and nothing is more beautiful than a flock of White Wyandottes feeding on a green lawn.

So when you have the combination of beauty and profit you are reasonably sure of success. Why then experiment with other varieties when you can take up the White Wyandottes, a fowl that has proven itself "The most beautiful and profitable" for the novice as well as the experienced fancier?

In conclusion I want to impress upon you that when purchasing your flock you want a strain that will breed true to type and color, and be good egg producers, for upon these things depend your business.

*** For Magazine bargains you should send for a copy of our Clubbing Catalogue ***

RIVERDALE LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS WHITE WYANDOTTES

Annual Summer Sale prize winners and utility quality.
RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM,

S. C. AND R. C. REDS BARRED ROCKS

Bargain list gratis.
RIVERDALE, N. J.

ORR'S POULTRY FEEDS

Are made with the utmost care and contain only the best ingredients obtainable. They are made by thoroughly posted millers and poultrymen. The quality is very high, the results positive. *The real standard of perfection in Poultry Feeds.* Send for circular and price list.
WM. ORR & SONS, Box 2, ORR'S MILLS, N. Y.

TILTON'S DEEP WINE REDS

They have brilliancy and lustre. At Rockingham Fair, September, 1914, won 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st and 2nd pullet; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st and 2nd pen and 5 specials for best Reds in show. At Weymouth, September, 10-11-12, 1914, 1st and 2nd pullet; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st and 2nd cock; 1st pen. Stock for sale.

A. F. TILTON, S. C. R. I. Red Specialist, ROCKLAND, MASS.



MAPLEWOOD STRAIN

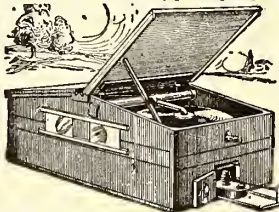
S. C. White Leghorns Pekin Ducks

SPECIAL SALE. 500-S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS HENS-500
The noted Maplewood winning strain of S. C. White Leghorns. Prolific egg producers. Winners of many first and minor prizes at such shows as Greater New York, N. Y. State Fair, Greater Buffalo etc. In lots of 25 or more **\$1.25 each.** THIS is our annual clearance sale. Send your order today. Delay means disappointment. Still booking orders for baby chicks
Maplewood Poultry Yards, H. D. Hayner, Supt., Box W, Attica, N. Y.

Hodgson Portable Poultry Houses

WIGWARM Brooder

Hot-water and hot-air heating combined gives perfect ventilation—no danger of overheating—maintains even temperature regardless of cold outside. Used and endorsed by poultry experts and by experiment stations and such men as Dr. A. A. Brigham, Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Dr. F. T. Woods and Mr. A. F. Hunter. Size, 3x5 feet.



Hot-water and hot-air heating combined gives perfect ventilation—no danger of overheating—maintains even temperature regardless of cold outside. Used and endorsed by poultry experts and by experiment stations and such men as Dr. A. A. Brigham, Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Dr. F. T. Woods and Mr. A. F. Hunter. Size, 3x5 feet.

\$15.00

No. 0 Colony Laying House— for 12 Hens

Fitted complete with nests, fountain and feed trough. Sanitary—easily cleaned. One man can easily care for several hundred birds. Nicely painted—set up in 15 minutes. A comfortable year-round house. In stormy weather the run may be covered, giving a protected scratching room. Size, 10x4 ft., 5 feet high.



\$20.00

E. F. HODGSON CO.,

Send for catalogue.
Visit our (Room 320, 116 Washington St., Boston, Mass.) correspondences showrooms (Craftsman Bldg., 6 East 39th St., New York) to Boston

DON'T OVERLOOK Whyland Columbian Rocks if you want the winning, laying, paying kind. His record at the recent New York State Fair is proof of quality. Look it up and then write your wants to

A. A. WHYLAND, Box W, CHATHAM, N.Y.

MIERS' S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Maintained their past reputation by winning, on six entries, 2 cock 1-3 hen, 1-2 cockerel, 2 pullet, special for best female in a class of 40 birds at the Allentown Fair. A choice lot of cockerels and pullets of the same winning line for sale.
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THE MARK OF POULTRY QUALITY
The Tywacana Farm Indian Head signifies hardy, vigorous bird of great laying ability.

TY-WAC-A-NA
White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks have years of utility breeding back of them. They are large, beautiful, thrifty and profitable birds.
Write for catalogue.
Tywacana Poultry Farms Co.,
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\$10.50

Hens Need Green Cut Bone

Greatest of all egg producing foods. Supply it fresh, get it low priced. Cut it at home with a

**STANDARD IMPROVED
1914 PATENTED
BONE CUTTER**

It always makes good. Easy running, strong, fast cutting. Has no equal. 12 sizes for hand and power costing from \$6.75 to \$195.00. Sent on 10 days free trial. Write for free catalogue.
Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass.

METHODS OF FATTENING, DRESSING AND MARKETING POULTRY

By W. A. Wolford

(Continued from page 78)

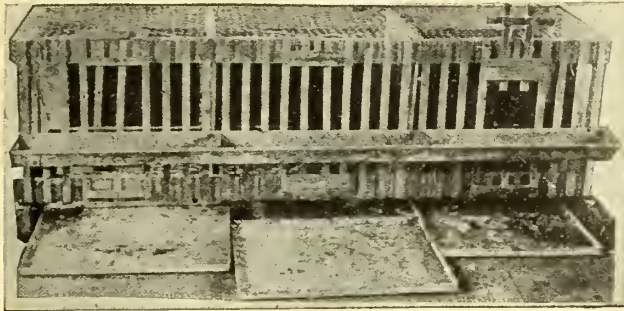
ing the farmer the importance of giving better care to his poultry, especially in fattening them for market.

However, in the west, where the greatest surplus of farm poultry is

the first place they have been carelessly plucked, that is they are not only torn but the feathers are not entirely removed. The feet and legs are dirty and the blood stains are left on the head and face.

The packing house product comes to market in the best possible condition as far as appearance is concerned. These establishments appreciate the fact that care in fattening is wasted in careless marketing, therefore they bend all energies to have the dressed carcass make the best appearance possible. This attracts the eye of the purchaser and he or she is willing to pay a few cents a pound more for the neat, clean, well fattened bird than for the dirty, torn and poorly prepared product of the careless producer.

To return to the fattening proposi-



1—Front view of fattening coop showing position of feed trough and galvanized iron pans used to gather the droppings.

produced, the packing houses were quick to see this negligence on the part of the farmer an opportunity of establishing a profitable side line to their immense meat packing business and set about it to establish collection depots and centralized stations where the special fattening process could be carried on.

There is no reason why the farmer could not have given more attention to the fattening process and have marketed his birds in a well fattened condition. By so doing he would have added to their market value and his income from the poultry would have been greatly increased. True it is that it would have cost a greater amount of feed, but as most of the feed needed is grown on the farm it would be simply a matter of marketing the surplus grain in a different manner, the advantage of which would be entirely in the farmer's favor.

Instead of confining the market flock in a semi-darkened room and feeding hard grains for a few days, or in simply herding the flock together the day before the buyer is expected, if he would spend a few hours time and construct a few feeding batteries, (a very simple one is illustrated herewith) he could put his birds on the market in fine condition and command the top price, as there is not a market in the country but what has a demand for choice products.

Consumers may not be as discriminating buyers as they should be, but if you will stand by any market stall and watch the different housewives select the plumpest and best appearing carcasses it will be at once apparent that they certainly discriminate to a certain extent.

Another place that the farm producer misses out is in the general appearance of the fowls after they are dressed. Their main aim seems to be to kill, dress and market the fowls as quickly as possible, with the result that they appear in market in anything but an attractive condition. In

MONMOTUH LEGHORNS PRIZE WINNERS
S. C. White and Buff Leghorns of the best strain of the best egg laying breed. The "20th Century Dual Purpose Fowl." Write for catalogue.
MONMOUTH FARMS, Box 82, FREENEAU, MON. CO. N.J.

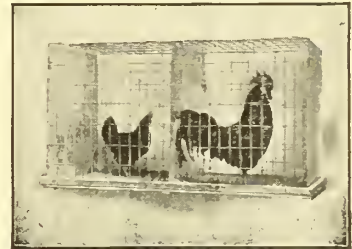
Armer's Buff Rocks Have been shown at three shows already this fall including the Great New York State Fair and have won 12 first prizes and 17 second prizes. Have some stock for sale. If interested, write.
FRED ARMER, BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Sunnyside S. C. White Leghorns are my hobby, have bred them for years on free farm range from carefully selected matings until today they stand second to none in standard qualities and egg production. Let me tell you about them or better still let me fit you out with a select pen. Some choice breeders both male and female at reasonable prices.

ONCE You Try Sunnyside Leghorns, NO OTHERS SATISFY
G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN. YAN, N. Y.

WARSAW COOPING CO.



Manufacturers of Exhibition Poultry and Pigeon Coops of latest improved design. We make a specialty of cooping Poultry Shows, at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.

WARSAW COOPING CO., WARSAW, N. Y.

COLORED LEG BANDS

Red, Blue, Black, White, Amber, Pink, Green, 12-20c; 25-35c; 50-60c; 100-\$1.00; 250-\$2.25.

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REDS

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB

Guaranteed winners for any show. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets and pens. Guaranteed breeding pens. Write for prices.

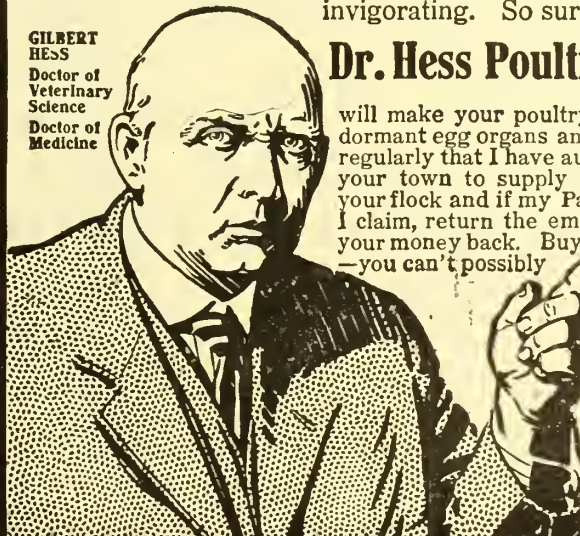
ROCK CREEK FARM, Route 2, GENESEO N. Y.

Are You Getting Plenty of Eggs Just Now?

If you're not, it's a sure sign that the moulting period has left your hens in a weakened condition—in that condition they cannot be profitable layers. They need toning up and invigorating. So sure am I that

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

GILBERT HESS
Doctor of
Veterinary
Science
Doctor of
Medicine

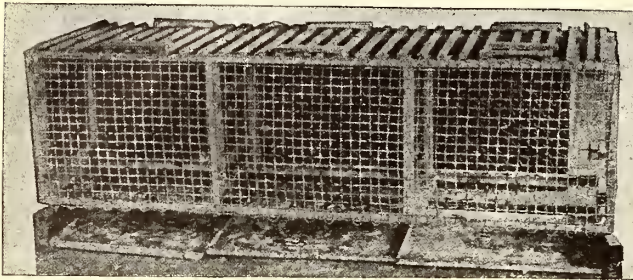


will make your poultry healthy, tone up the dormant egg organs and make your hens lay regularly that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock and if my Pan-a-ce-a doesn't do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back. Buy on that guarantee —you can't possibly lose.

1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). My Pan-a-ce-a is never peddled—it is sold only by reputable dealers, whom you know. Write for my free poultry book.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

tion, I am going to quote from the monthly Bulletin of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, the results of a series of experiments in fattening poultry with whole grain as compared to mixed ground grains. The above



2—Coop turned over on side showing wire bottom that permits droppings to fall through and aids in keeping coop sanitary.

mentioned Bulletin was prepared by R. U. Mitchell, who is well qualified to write on the subject. Under the heading, Fattening With Whole Grain, he says:

"Probably 90 per cent of the poultry raisers use shelled corn as a standard feed for growing the young stock, feeding for eggs and fattening the chickens; but many people who use it for that purpose would be indignant if told that they should fatten their birds before selling them. They would immediately reply that they do fatten them on shelled corn several weeks before they are sold.

"In order to determine how well chickens could be fattened on whole grain, the writer fed a number of pens of birds on different rations at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station during the fall of 1911. The results were as follows:

"That birds confined in small pens and fed shelled corn for three weeks made gains of less than one-fifth of a pound each.

"That birds fed shelled corn and beef scrap for the same length of time made slightly better gains.

"That birds fed shelled corn and wheat did not make as good gains as the lot fed shelled corn alone.

"That birds fed shelled corn, wheat and meat scrap did not make as good gains as those fed shelled corn and meat scrap.

"That birds fed corn meal and meat scrap moistened with water made a gain of two-fifths of a pound each.

"That birds fed on corn meal mixed with buttermilk made a gain of one-half a pound each.

"That when birds were confined in a fattening crate and fed a ration of finely ground grain moistened with buttermilk, each bird made a gain of one pound; and this gain was made at a cost of about seven cents for each pound gained; while the cost of the grains on the birds fed on whole grain ranged from thirty to sixty cents for each pound gained.

"The birds used in these tests were of similar breeding, and the pens did not vary in weight more than one pound at the beginning of the test. One pen had no advantage over the other. The birds fed on whole grain were fed in small pens and had all the water they wanted to drink, and all the grit and green feed they wanted.

The birds fed in the crate did not have grit or green feed or any water during the test, as these things are unnecessary when the birds are crated.

"These experiments prove that whole grain does not fatten chickens, that it is cheaper to feed the grain finely ground, and that the best gains can be had by feeding birds finely ground feeds when confined in crates."

Thus it will be seen that not only better results are obtained when ground grains are used, but that it also cost less per pound of grain than with whole grain, thereby making for better profits in the finished product.

On the average farm there is usually a supply of skim milk and this cannot be made to serve a better purpose than in fattening poultry. Wheat, corn and oats are the staple crops on the average farm so the material with which to compose the fattening ration is produced at home. It needs only to be put in proper form, and that is, corn meal, low grade flour or wheat middlings and ground oats with the hulls sifted out. By taking 50 pounds of corn meal, 30 pounds of low grade flour and 20 pounds of finely ground oats we have a ration that is available in any

UTILITY the watchword of Galen Farms, breeding operations for years. The result is Gibson Strain White Leghorns' Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds—practical, profitable birds, chicks, eggs and breeding stock for sale. Write for Catalogue.

GALEN FARMS, Drawer D, CLYDE, N. Y.



ADJUSTABLE CLINCH

Neatest Band on the Market
25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 75 for 50c;
100 for 65c; 200 for \$1; 400 for \$2.
Sample Free. Postage Paid.

D. P. NORTH,

WAVERLY, N. Y.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

For Choice Stock Write

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SHOW AND BREEDING STOCK



of my great lines. 43 prizes Madison Square. Hundreds of young and old of Rose and Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns. Big birds, large eggs, 276 to 281 records. Be sure and send for catalogue.

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A BOOK FOR FAMILIES

DISEASES and THEIR CURE

FIFTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

OVER 300 PAGES, handsomely bound and full of facts in medicine, symptoms and directions for treatment in each case. To close out the edition, will sell copies at 75 cents each, postage paid. Address

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QUINCY, ILLINOIS**

CHAMPION ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

Winners of the Blue at New York, Scranton, Chicago, Toronto and London. We offer all old stock for sale after June first. Write for prices they will surprise you. Eggs half price after May 20.

R. SWARTOUT,

R-2.

CAINSVILLE, ONT., CANADA

TOLMAN FRESH AIR STRAIN

White Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching. Now is the time to raise your early broilers and soft roasters. Write for prices.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, R. F. D. No. 1, Dep. G, ROCKLAND, MASS.

KLINGBEIL PARTRIDGE ROCKS

The Great Fancy and Utility Strain

Winners at New York, Boston, Providence and other leading shows. Bred in line for greatest value. I offer for sale for the fall and winter shows some very handsome females and cock birds, also cockerels or pens for breeding. Write for prices.

PLEASANT VIEW FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM,

PAUL KLINGBEIL, Prop., Sec'y and Treas. Partridge Plymouth Rock Club WALPOLE, MASS.

"THE FEATHERED WORLD"

YEAR BOOK 1914

An indispensable handbook of reference and comprehensive review of the year for Poultry Keepers and Pigeon Fanciers, 832 pages fully illustrated with photographs of the leading birds of the year. 45 cents in Paper Boards; 80 cents in Cloth Binding.

This book offers an exceptional medium for advertising stock as it goes to fanciers the world over. The charges are very moderate, viz., \$6.00 for a full page advertisement and a copy of the work. Orders should be sent in as early as possible. Illustrations can be inserted in the text at same charge.

Subscription rate to The Feathered World newspaper is \$2.75 a year. Specimen copy free upon application. Address

9 Arundel Street,

Strand, London, England

farm community. By using the skim milk to make a liquid mash of the above ground grains a good fattening ration is obtained.

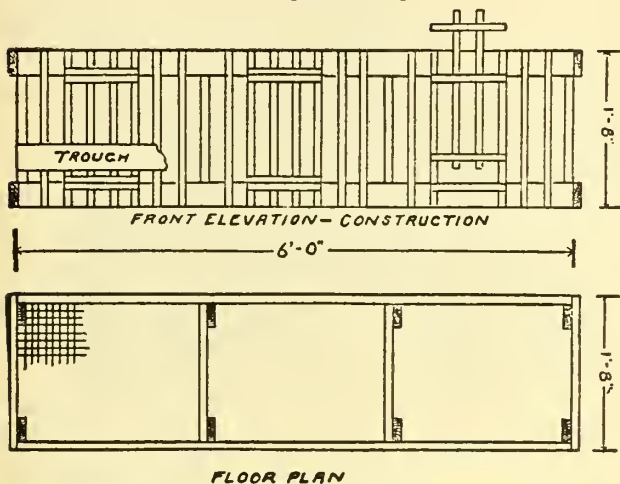
This ration is only valuable when fed to birds closely confined, therefore it is best to have a special coop

better able to stand up under the heavy feeding.

Two weeks in the fattening coop should be sufficient, in fact it has been proven that a longer period is not profitable. During the two weeks' course of feeding careful watch must be kept over the birds as some will be found that do not take to the process and they must be thrown out and tried again later on. The birds should be allowed about 20 minutes to clean the trough and all feed left after that period should be removed to prevent its souring and also to keep the birds in good appetite for their food at regular intervals.

This may seem like a lot of extra work to the every day farmer, but he must bear in mind that he receives no extra money for any crop without he performs extra labor.

It might be well to add that no grit, grain food or water are given to the crate fattened fowls, nothing but the mash mentioned in the foregoing,



3—Sketch showing detail of construction and dimensions of fattening coop.

for the purpose. The one illustrated is easily constructed and will accommodate from fifteen to twenty-five birds, depending upon age and size. The crate is six feet long, and 20 inches square and is divided into three compartments. A framework of 1 x 2 inch material is first constructed, the ends, top and back are covered with one inch mesh poultry wire and the bottom with 1-2 inch square mesh galvanized netting. The front is slatted and so arranged that the two center slats raise up, making an opening through which to put in or remove the birds. The sides are constructed of wire for the purpose of giving plenty of ventilation and the bottom of netting for sanitary reasons, as it permits all droppings to fall through into receptacles underneath the coop, as the coop is never placed flat upon the floor, but raised by putting blocks or pieces of 2 x 4 set on edge underneath.

A trough is attached to the front, and for sanitary reasons I would recommend a piece of galvanized eaves gutter. This coop should be placed in a well lighted room that is also well ventilated.

After placing the birds in the coop the feed should be withheld for twenty-four hours and then only given sparingly for the first two days. As they become accustomed to the change the quantity is increased and they are given regular feedings, three times daily. The first feed should be given as early in the morning as possible, the second at noon and the third just before dark, that is in time to permit them to clean the trough before dark. The light feeding the first few days is necessary owing to the fact that it is a complete change of conditions and diet and they must be given time to accustom themselves to the change and also by starting gradually they are

Quality Buff Rocks

EGGS AND FOWLS

W. J. Wiberly, Peekskill, N. Y.

"Slades" Imperial Pekin, and Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks

Young and old stock. Show birds a specialty. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN SLADE, MALVERN, PA



THE CAPITAL BAND

Is adjustable—Has raised figures 12 for 15c. 25-25c. 50-40c. 100-65c. CHAS. L. STILES 232-M N. 3rd St. COLUMBUS, OHIO

Silver and Golden Campines

DR. J. H. PRUDHOMME, THURMONT, MD.

DICTOGRAPH

POULTRY FARM AGAIN WINNER

At New York State Fair, 1914, in a very hot class we won;

- 1st White Favorolle Cock.
- 1st White Favorolle Pullet.
- 1st White Favorolle Cockerel.
- 1st White Favorolle Young Pen.
- 2nd White Favorolle Old Pen.
- 3rd White Favorolle Hen.
- 3rd S. C. White Leghorn Old Pene
- 4th S. C. White Leghorn Young Pen.

Get the winning strain. Costs no more and pays best. Booking egg orders for next season.

STOCK FOR SALE

DICTOGRAPH POULTRY FARM

K. W. TURNER, Owner, WEST NYACK, N. Y.

WHITE ORPINGTONS

International Champions

WHITE ROCKS

Two pens each very select, will spare a few eggs. HIGHWORTH POULTRY YARDS, LONDON, CANADA

Fred A. Andrews, Proprietor

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MAMMOTH PEKIN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCKS

Hundreds of fine breeding birds at one half our regular prices. Don't miss this sale. Remember our birds have won at Madison Square Garden, Albany, etc. For prices write FERNBROOK FARM, Arthur C. Bouck, Mgr., Menands Road, ALBANY, N. Y.

ANDERSON'S R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Again win at Central Palace Show and Greater Philadelphia, six regular prizes besides shape and color specials. A grand lot of youngsters to dispose of that will improve your flock at right prices.

ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON, Box W, MORTON, PA.

LISK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

The kind that wins and lays. Birds of my line and breeding have won for years at the leading shows, including Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Buffalo, Indianapolis, etc., etc. They have the habit for quality and will win for you. This year I have 700 youngsters that show superior merit and can supply you with the quality to win. A few selected yearlings for sale. Write me your wants and let me tell you how I can serve you. Choice breeding birds in correctly mated trios and pens a specialty.

FRED C. LISK,

Box L,

ROMULUS, N. Y.

CAUTION: Any Bone Cutter claiming to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. cast on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.



Make Hens Lay

READ THE BOOK THAT TELLS HOW

Tells you how to make hens lay. Gives you in a nutshell the whole matter of right feeding. Read it if you want to know the real value of fresh, raw bone, which contains four times the egg-making ingredients that grain has. You must feed raw, green bone to promote growth, development and laying. It doubles your profits in number of eggs, fertility, strong chicks, large fowls. It is easily and quickly prepared with

MANN'S Latest Model Bone Cutter

It cuts all green bone with all adhering meat and gristle; wastes nothing and never clogs. Automatically adjusts cutting to your strength. Anyone can turn it. We'll send you one on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money

down. If not satisfactory, return at our expense. Send for book today.

F. W. MANN CO. Box 355 Milford, Mass.



and this is mixed to such a liquid consistency that it may be poured from a pail or other receptacle.

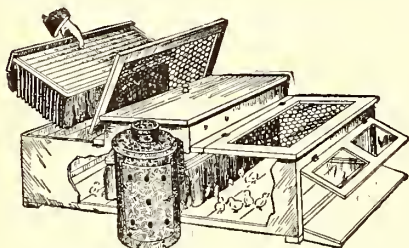
Whether or not the birds are killed and dressed at home or sold alive in market or to the local buyer, who drives from farm to farm at regular intervals, they should be carefully fattened before being disposed of and their condition impressed upon the buyer. In fattening the birds you not only add to your profit in demanding a better price for a better product, but also in the pounds you have succeeded in adding to the original weight, the weight at which they probably would have gone to market had you not become sufficiently interested in producing a better product to try the crate fattening process.

You try hard to produce good crops of hay, corn, wheat, oats or potatoes and also to get the top market price for them. Why not put forth just as great an effort to produce a high grade crop of poultry, and produce it of such quality that it will bring the top market price.

Remember that a thing that is worth doing is worth doing well.

SOMETHING NEW IN BROODERS

We are gratified to note that somebody has had enough of the progressive spirit to build a brooder that is different from the same old type of brooder that has been doing service for so many years, and we cannot feel feeling that the new Klose-Kontakt, Fresh-air brooders which The Buckeye Incubator Co. recently put on the market are going to save a large percentage of the chicks which most of us usually count on losing.



These new brooders are built after nature's own plan with a warm contact over the backs of the chicks and absolutely free ventilation under all conditions. They are very simple in construction and so arranged that they are practically self regulating. The Buckeye Incubator Co. have published a splendid description of it in their current catalog and it should help every breeder to at least read the claims that are made for this style of brooder construction. They certainly look logical and you can get the catalog for nothing by addressing the manufacturers at Springfield, Ohio. Just ask for a catalog of the Kant-Krowd, Klose-Kontakt, Fresh-air Brooders, and address The Buckeye Incubator Co., 527 Euclid Ave.

ARE YOU GETTING PLENTY OF WINTER EGGS?

Winter is the time when farmers and poultrymen ought to make the most profit from their hens, because the price of eggs is then at its highest. Unfortunately, eggs are scarce in winter. Why is this and can it be remedied?

Dr. Gilbert Hess is giving us the why and the remedy in his vigorous talks throughout the agricultural press. First of all, Dr. Hess explains that moulting leaves hens in a weakened condition. Next, there is the lack of green stuff in winter and the hens are also deprived of exercise. Under those conditions the Doctor asserts that the egg organs of the hen become dormant or inactive or she becomes lazy and puts on fat instead of converting her feed into eggs.

As most of our readers probably know, Dr. Hess has compounded a preparation to remedy these drawbacks. His famous poultry tonic, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, which has now been on the market over 23 years, has made a fine record for itself.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a tones up the dormant egg organs, keeps the hen in a healthy, active condition, wards off the weakening effects of moulting and, by supplying her with the necessary tonics, laxatives and internal antiseptics, helps her give a

bountiful supply of eggs during the winter months.

What strikes us as particularly strong about Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the broad money-back guarantee under which it is sold: "If you are not absolutely positive," says the Doctor, "that my Pan-a-ce-a has paid you and paid you well, take the empty package back to my dealer in your town and he will refund your money." The cost of feeding Pan-a-ce-a is scarcely to be considered—a penny's worth daily is enough for thirty fowl.

CUSTOM HATCHING

Since the introduction of the Mammoth Incubator custom hatching has been found profitable in many sections. Owners of Candee Incubators have found them particularly well adapted to this branch of the industry. The Candees come in 1200 egg sections and consist of four 300 egg units which may be run the same as four separate incubators. Additional sections may be added at any time at small expense as the business demands. It is heated with a coal heater that only consumes a few cents worth of coal a day and requires but a few minutes attention.

We would like to tell all about this incubator here but space will not permit, therefore we would suggest that you send today for a copy of their 140 page catalogue that is sent free to all interested in this style of incubator. It may be the means of not only solving your incubator problems but also show you how you can add a cozy sum to your income. They also have something new in colony brooder heaters that is meeting great success among those who have given them a trial. These heaters are also described in this big free catalogue. Send for copy today to Candee Incubator Co., Dept. 3, Eastwood, N. Y., and be sure and mention A. P. W.

CRIMSON REDS WIN AGAIN

China Hanchett, Greenway, N. Y., S. C. Red specialist, in a recent letter advises that his birds were again successful at the Glove City Fanciers Show, Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 10-13. This is the second victory for Mr. Hanchett this season, which speaks well for the quality of his Reds.

He advises that he has a fine lot of males and females for sale and would be pleased to hear from readers of A. P. W. who are interested in better Reds and desire to introduce new blood in their flock by the purchase of a first class bird or two.

IVES' LANGSHANS "A GOOD STRAIN OF A GOOD BREED"

Consistent winners at the largest shows for many years. Elegant big COCKEREL 5 NOW at very reasonable prices. PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft" GUILFORD, CONN

Huston's "Ideal" Barred Plymouth Rocks are proving their ability to win at Poultry Shows all over this broad land. Look up their new records made this year at Hagerstown, Md., Allentown, Pa., Williamsport, Pa., and Harrisburg, Pa. I can sell you breeding cockerels at \$3 to \$10, females at \$2 to \$5. Write me. JAMES T. HUSTON, Box L, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

STILLWAGEN'S SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS

Eggs now half price. Breeding males and females at bargain prices.

Write
Frederic H. Stillwagen, 38 So. 7th St., Allentown, Pa.

Turner's Rose Comb Buff Leghorns

Blue Ribbon winners at large shows. 3 Grand Pens. Send for mating list. Eggs and Stock. Best R. C. Buff Leghorns in New England. Satisfaction Guaranteed. EDWARD J. TURNER, Box E, SPRINGVALE, ME.

W. J. Caines, Box 64, Richmond, Va. SPECIALTY JUDGE

All varieties of CORNISH and GAMES. Correspondence Solicited.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS The kind that Win—Lay, Pay. A choice lot of breeding stock for sale, prices on application. Fine lot of early birds growing into layers and winners. Write your wants.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY YARDS
C. E. Pemble, Prop., R. 4, PEORIA, ILL.



MILLER'S SPANISH

Better than the rest. No more stock for sale until June. Eggs 1-2 price after May 15th.

FRANK MILLER,
Box W, CRESTLINE, O.

LEROY E. SANDS,

Some fine March hatched cockerels for sale \$3.00 to \$5.00. These birds are fine to look at and bred for egg production. Excellent size, etc.

LEROY E. SANDS,

Box W,

HAWLEY, PA.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Do you need a winner for some show? If so I can supply you. Exhibition and breeding cocks and cockerels \$5.00 to \$25.00. Utility cockerels \$3.00 each. I had standard weight cockerels and laying pullets on October 1st. Have won at leading eastern shows. Satisfaction or your money refunded.

LEVI A. AYRES,

Box B,

GRANVILLE, N. Y.

DEMING'S SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS

Cockerels, pullets and yearling females from my Madison Square Winners and other prize stock at bargain prices. Send for sales list or describe your wants.

H. P. DEMING,

ROBERTSVILLE, CONN.

You Buy the
Buckeye Incubator
This Season on
Forty Days Trial

Guaranteed by us, and over 1100 dealers, to produce a chick from every hatchable egg. Egg wasting 60% and 70% hatches now a thing of the past. Nearly half a million "BUCKEYE" users are getting 100% hatches every time. If the "BUCKEYE" doesn't hatch 100%

the first time you try it, it can be returned to us at our expense and our guarantee will be fulfilled without question. This year's special prices as low as \$7.50 east of Rockies and north of Texas.

FREE BOOK

"Making Money the Buckeye Way." Packed with valuable poultry hints. Sent free with "BUCKEYE" Incubator and Brooder catalog and name of dealer.

Unconditional Guarantee to Hatch Every Hatchable Egg

Simple scientific construction enables us to give a guarantee carried by no other hatcher. Try it 40 days and see for yourself. Simple of operation—you can get 100% hatches from the "BUCKEYE" without previous experience.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY
527 Euclid Avenue, Springfield, Ohio





A scene on the Geo. B. Ferris Leghorn Farm, Grand Rapids, Michigan. The runs are planted with fruit trees which serve a two fold purpose, that of supplying shade to the fowls and yielding a profit from the fruit produced.

THE WHITE FAVEROLLE

By K. M. Turner, West Nyack, N. Y.

(Continued from page 79)

to that extent Tom Barron enriched the world and because of this fact he is able to sell the offspring of his flock at fabulous sums.

What makes the average show bird appeal to the buyer of breeds? Why is it that men we all know can sell a cockerel, pullet or hen from one hundred to one thousand dollars? Is it anything except the fact that that bird or its ancestors have taken the blue ribbon at the big shows in the country because of their superior points, because each feather lay at a prescribed place, and each comb stood in prescribed manner, and with the exact number of points as provided in the Standard? How often does the fancier who visits the show recite the fact that he asks fabulous prices for his birds because they are great layers or great producers of meat? Write any of them and they will tell you that their birds have been winning at certain shows for years.

This is all right, and we have no fault to find with it, but the fact remains that the bird that produces the eggs and the meat is of far great-

er value to a man that is not going in for exhibition stock alone. If I were writing a standard for a truly utility bird I would not mention comb, feet, or color, as long as that bird gave me a carcass upon which to hang the maximum amount of meat or gave me the eggs to fill the egg basket, I would be satisfied, and I am thoroughly convinced that the masses in this country today would be satisfied to have our shows operated for the utility bird, for the egg bird or meat bird,—leaving the finer points to be bred for pure pleasure the same as the flower in the garden.

MYERS' BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Lady Beautiful Strain—Female Line Exclusively

Consistent winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, Philadelphia, Hagerstown and other leading shows. **WINNINGS, 1913:**—at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1st and 5th hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 3rd pen. **Champion Female** in Barred Rock class. At Philadelphia, 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th pullet, 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th pullet-bred male, 1st pen to produce exhibition pullets, Cup for best display. **Champion Hen** of show, all breeds considered. **WINNINGS, 1912:**—At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1st hen, 2nd pullet, special for best shaped female in Barred Rock class. At Philadelphia, 1st, 2nd and 8th hen, 1st, 3rd and 4th pullet bred male, 1st 3rd, 5th 6th and 8th pullet. **Champion Hen** of show, all breeds considered. Have a grand lot of breeding stock for sale. If you want to improve your stock write me for a cockerel, or if you want to breed winners let me mate you a trio or pen.

C. N. MYERS,

HANOVER, PA.

MORE EGGS AT LESS THAN ONE CENT A DOZEN

Are all your hens laying now? Why not? You ought to be getting eggs now of all times of the year, and plenty of them right along till spring. Give them a guaranteed egg producer. Make your hens lay. Strengthen them against rough winter weather. Give them perfect health and strong vitality.

GIVE THEM

Pratts

Poultry Regulator

Makes Hens
Winter Layers

A dozen eggs from each hen a month is not too much to expect, if your hens are laying at all. Why not get them all started? You can do it with Pratts Poultry Regulator at a cost of only a cent a hen a month. One extra egg pays the cost for several months. Pratts Poultry Regulator is guaranteed to satisfy you, or your money will be returned. 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Packages \$1.00, 50c. and 25c.

PRATTS ROUP REMEDY (Tablets or Powder)

A guaranteed cure and preventive for roup, colds and all similar diseases. In \$1.00, 50c. and 25c boxes. 40,000 dealers sell Pratts.

Our new 64-page Poultry Book is just out. Send for it, its free.

PRATT FOOD CO. DEPT. Philadelphia—Chicago—Toronto

WM. ORR'S POULTRY FEEDS

Wm. Orr & Sons, Orr's Mills, N. Y., are sending out an interesting and attractive circular which contains many flattering testimonials from users of their feeds. Among the well known poultrymen who give their endorsement are D. W. Young, Monroe, N. Y., breeder of Young's famous S. C. White Leghorns; E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y., of Ringlet Barred Rock Farm, who is now president of the American Poultry Assn.; Newton Cosh of Yama Farms, Napanoch, N. Y.; W. H. Manning of Turtle Point Farms, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Harlo J. Fiske, West Springfield, Mass., a well known breeder of S. C. White Leghorns. When men like these who have made a national reputation as breeders of standard bred poultry use and endorse Orr & Sons poultry grains and mashers they certainly must possess quality. This circular would interest you. It makes no extravagant claims, but emphasizes the fact that only sound sweet grains are used in Orr's Feeds. Just drop a card today to Wm. Orr & Sons, Orr's Mills, N. Y., and mention A. P. W., and prices and full information will be sent you.

ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES

Are bred for merit. Sold on honor. They win; they lay. Trap-nest used 365 days in the year. A trial convinces.

J. HARRY WOLSIEFFER, R.F.D. No. 5, VINELAND, N.J.



Ideal Aluminum Leg Band

To Mark Chickens
CHEAPEST AND BEST
12 for 15c; 25-50c; 50-35c; 100-60c; 175-\$1.00;
200-\$1.20; 500-\$2.50. Price list and sample 2c.
Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 75, Freeport, Ill.

LITTLE'S R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Descended from a son of Sensation that we still own. They have all the great Sensation color, but we have vastly improved them in type. Our catalog sent on request gives history and our great Boston win. Address
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1913 Palace Champion Barred Rocks

The "Best Of All" prizes, *Best Display* was awarded to *Canavan's Barred Rocks* in the best class of the variety ever exhibited at the Palace N.Y. Show. Stock for sale
P. CANAVAN. PHILMONT, N. Y.

Book on Dog Diseases

AND HOW TO FEED.



Mailed FREE to any address by the author.

H. CLAY GLOVER, D. V. S.

118 W. 31st Street, NEW YORK

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES

[Continued from page 74]

feathered and matured, showing good bone and lots of vitality, which is good evidence that Regal Wyandottes are raised and brought to maturity in the proper manner.

Sprouted oats are supplied to the chicks continually, and we saw large trays in the pit of the brooder stove where this food is grown when needed during the winter months. After the early crop of chicks have been hatched artificially by incubator and are well along in growth, Mr. Martin believes in hatching as many as possible under hens during the months when the mother hen can care for her brood without the assistance of artificial heat. The object of this combined system of artificially incubated and hen hatched chicks is to eliminate any possibility of deterioration in vitality by the use of artificial methods entirely. The vitality of the flock is kept up to the highest possible degree in this manner, by supplying the opportunity to select as breeders chicks which have been hatched according to nature's own ways as well as enabling Mr. Martin to supply his trade with vigorous early hatched and fully matured youngsters for show purposes.

We do not mean to infer that artificial hatching will depreciate the

vitality in the first, second or third generation when properly done, but by the use of the above combined systems the chances of weakened vitality are done away with entirely when it is necessary to line breed a flock for a number of consecutive years as the Regal Strain is being bred at the present time. It is well worth any man's time who is interested in raising fancy poultry to visit the Martin plant and investigate the excellent methods employed so successfully. This success is verified each year by the wonderful vigorous, well matured and healthy specimens Mr. Martin is producing and supplying to his customers throughout the world where poultry shows are held.

ABOUT FEEDING METHODS

Buckwheat is one of the principal feeds at Silver Lake Farm. We were shown large bins of this food stored away for the winter. It was the small silver hull variety. Mr. Martin took a kernel of this buckwheat and broke it open to show us how thin the hull was and how full of meat. Buckwheat is an excellent feather grower, containing plenty of oil to supply the system in growing a coat of rich brilliant plumage.

The fear of brassiness is also done away with by the use of buckwheat instead of corn. At the time of our visit pumpkins were plentiful and we noticed the kettle in the boiler room filled with this food stuff, which was to be used as the basis of the mash

which is fed each morning. After the pumpkins are used up, potatoes and mangel will be used instead, and large quantities were stored away in bins. A feed of wheat is also interspersed several times a week as a variety and from all appearances, the stock was thriving and developing wonderfully. We counted 19 large colony houses in one large field of about 10 acres and all were filled with growing stock which were well along toward maturity. These houses were open front with canvas curtain drops attached facing the southeast. The wind was blowing quite a gale at the time of our visit, but we found the young stock looking comfortable and busily at work in the litter despite the cold and wind outside. One of the unique features about these houses is the style of roost provided for the fowls. Instead of running lengthwise, parallel with the rear wall, they are set crosswise, about 3 feet in length, set in rows above the whole length of the drop board.

Mr. Martin pointed out to us that he finds less crowding on these roosts as each one will only accommodate about 4 chickens, at the same time this arrangement permits a larger roosting capacity. The houses are 8 x 12 and they accommodate from 30 to 35 fowls. There were under construction several long houses which will be used for additional breeding pens to accommodate the

RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Most Complete, Authentic and Attractive Book on this popular Breed Ever Published (80 pages and cover)—Historical, Instructive and Beautifully Illustrated, it tells the History and Origin, How to Select and Mate Birds for the Breeding Pens, as well as How to Judge Them Both by Comparison and Score Card; also Much Useful Information Along Commercial Lines.

D. E. HALE, Editor

Well Known as Breeder, Judge, Lecturer and Writer Who
Has Specialized on the Reds for Years.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED BY

A. O. Schilling

F. L. Sewell

I. W. Burgess

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History of Rhode Island Reds.

Standard-Bred Rhode Island Reds.

Proper Mating of Rhode Island Reds.

Judging Rhode Island Reds by Comparison and Score Card.

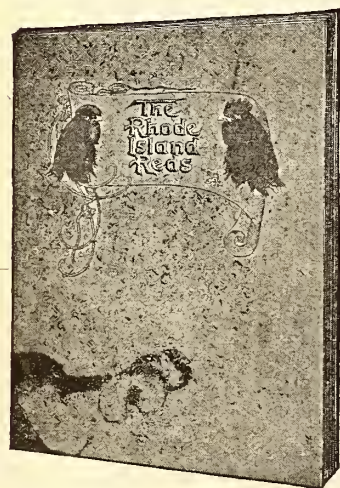
Rhode Island Reds as a Fanciers Fowl.

Rhode Island Reds as a Utility Fowl.

Some Successful R. I. Red Farms.

CONTRIBUTORS

The contributors to this book are the acknowledged leading breeders and judges of the country. They include such men as Tompkins, Harris, Almy, Buschmann, Sibley, Rich, Miles, Harrison, Kauffmann & Windheim, Burleigh, Crowther, Coulter, Coe, Scott, Carver, Ricksecker, Smith, Hartley, Coffin, Dennis, Clarke, Drevenstedt and Denny.



Color Plate

Made from ideal R. I. Red feathers selected and arranged by Artist Sewell—said to be the best thing of the kind ever published. Text and illustrations are brought down to date to conform to the 1910 edition of the American Standard of Perfection.

75 cents, postpaid.
50 cents each.

With a years subscription to A. P. W. \$1.00. With three years' subscription, \$1.50. *Mailed free for three subscriptions at

American Poultry Publishing Company,

158 Pearl Street,

Buffalo, N. Y.

continued increase of the spring egg trade.

Of this type of breeding houses there were 6 or 7, while numerous others, varying in size, were located upon both sides of the main roadway passing through the plant. After we had made the rounds of the farm, which consumed the better part of a whole day, we hardly realized it was train time, and we had to be on our journey homeward, regretting, however, that we could not stay longer and make a few views to show our readers by photograph what the home of "Regal Wyandottes" looked like, with its thousands of matured and growing cockerels, pullets, cocks and hens, many of which will find their way into the show room and breeding yards of fanciers throughout America as well as foreign lands.

Mr. Martin remarked to us, while we were admiring a bunch of promising looking cockerels in one of the houses, "It is difficult enough to win in the show room and easy enough to advertise these winnings, but the big problem of all is to supply your customers with good stock and keep them pleased."

This is very true indeed, for without good ones to sell, a winning at New York or Boston is fruitless, except for the glory in it and no farm can be sustained on a paying basis on glory alone.

Mr. Martin is a producer and in this lies the secret of his success.

A GREAT WIN

The Great Hagerstown Fair is looked upon as one of the greatest of the fall events and large classes and close competition are always in order. Always desiring to show in the strongest competition, B. H. Scranton, Rising Sun, Ind., S. C. Red specialist, sent an entry of 20 birds to the last Hagerstown show and won 5 firsts, 3 seconds and numerous other regular and special prizes, every bird being placed. This with Mr. Scranton's previous record proves conclusively that he is producing the quality required to win in any show east or west.

If further proof is desired he would like to have your order for a bird that he may demonstrate to your own satisfaction that he has the quality. You run no risk as Mr. Scranton guarantees satisfaction or no sale. When writing him be sure and mention A. P. W.

LEGHORN PULLETS FOR SALE

Under date of November 19, we received a letter from LeRoy E. Sands, Hawley, Pa., stating that after getting his birds into winter quarters he finds that he has about 250 choice pullets, many of which are laying and must be disposed of for lack of room. To move these quickly he is willing to sacrifice values and makes a price of \$1.25 to \$1.75 each, depending upon quality and development.

This is a grand opportunity for anyone desiring to secure a flock for winter egg production, and as Mr. Sands has developed a heavy laying strain they would make a good foundation with which to build a laying flock. All desiring S. C. White Leghorns should write Mr. Sands at once and mention A. P. W.

WHITE HOUDANS

The White Houdans are one of the latest creations of the fancier's art and the honor for their origin and introduction belongs to F. D. Baerman, Dunellen, N. J. This variety is now recognized by the Standard of Perfection, having been admitted at the last convention held in Chicago in August. In speaking of them Mr. Baerman says: "Their utility qualities are no less wonderful than their beauty. They are prolific layers

of the largest white eggs, the table fowl of unique and cardinal merit, a combination not heretofore found in old breeds or new."

We believe that the White Houdan will become very popular and early breeders should reap a harvest. If you are interested and desire to know more about them write F. D. Baerman, Dunellen, N. J., today and be sure and mention A. P. W.

AMERICAN BROODER STOVES

It remained for the poultry raisers of California to introduce the Colouy method of brooding where one stove or heater was used for supplying the heat to 500 or 1000 chicks at one time. Credit for the invention of this style stove must also go to the same section although they are now used extensively in all sections of the United States.

To meet the demand for the original California style Brooder Stove the American Brooder Stove Co., of Oakland, California, have opened a branch in Indianapolis, Ind., to serve their vast army of customers in the east with promptness and dispatch. Their announcement will be found in the advertising columns in this issue and we would suggest that all interested in progressive brooding methods send for a copy of their free catalogue. In doing so kindly mention A. P. W.

"MONEY SAVERS"

Poultry appliances of all kinds can be obtained at money saving prices from the Simplex Supply House of Chicago, Illinois. In this issue they are making a special offer of 50 self locking rust proof leg bands for 25c, also an automatic feeder for \$1.00, and a feather Hoover for \$3.00. A complete catalog illustrating their entire line can be obtained free for the asking. In addition to the money saving prices they absorb all transportation charges by means of a credit check. This is a novel feeder which is meeting with universal approval. Write for their complete catalog today from the following address: Simplex Supply House, Pontiac Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

*** Let us supply your reading matter—look up our clubbing combinations on another page ***

WHITE ROSE COMB LEGHORNS BLACK

My Birds win at the Greater Buffalo Show, 1st and 2d cks., 1st and 2d hens, 2d cock, 3d and 4th pullets 3rd pen. Silver Cup for best display. Young stock ready to ship in Sept. for the fall shows.

A. ALMENDINGER, 61 Inwood Place, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HILL'S "ECLIPSE" WHITE WYANDOTTES

are large, massive, vigorous birds carefully line-bred to produce both utility and exhibition qualities. My prices are reasonable. My services are prompt. Write me exactly what you want and I will quote you prices that will induce you to buy.

O. L. HILL,

Box 227,

SHELburn, IND.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

A grand lot of breeding and exhibition males for \$5.00 each and up. A few more large, well marked utility cockerels for \$3.00 each. I have supplied other breeders with winners and can supply you with one bird or an entire string. I am even more particular about the laying ability of my strain for that characteristic is more valuable than correct color of feathers. My pullets have been laying well since the first of October and their eggs are normal size. One of my hens laid 25 eggs in October. A cockerel will be a good investment when coming from a good laying strain and at such low prices as I am asking. You take no risks when ordering from me for all unsatisfactory stock may be returned and your money will be refunded.

LEVI A. AYRES,

Box B,

GRANVILLE, N. Y.



MOORE BROS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Exhibition Stock now ready. Grasp the opportunity to secure stock from one of the greatest winning strains of Leghorns in America. Farm raised, healthy, vigorous. They lay as well as win. Our free catalogue gives full information with description of our 12 matings. Send for copy to-day. Remember that we can supply you with layers or winners.

"You can win with our Strain"

MOORE BROS., Box W, MOSCOW, N. Y.

A GREAT WIN AT THE GREATEST FALL SHOW IN AMERICA

Scranton's S. C. Rhode Island Reds at the recent Hagerstown, Md. Show, won 5 firsts, 3 seconds, and numerous other regular and special prizes. Every bird (20 in all) were in the winnings. This win with the many others in the past only demonstrates that our Reds have no superiors either in the East or West. Have a lot of elegant cockerels from this phenomenal line of winning males that will be of great value to those in need of new blood.

Make your needs known. Can furnish them to trot in any class.

B. H. SCRANTON,

Box W,

RISING SUN, INDIANA

THE EGG CRAZE—A RULE OF RUIN

By L. F. VanOrsdale

Poultry Editor The Cincinnati Enquirer

(Continued from page 81)

the shoals of an unjust prejudice against in-breeding.

When it is remembered that every kind of live stock of sustained superior merit, be it horses, cattle, hogs, dogs or chickens, has been made superior by means of in-breeding, it would seem that the barriers which have so long surrounded the teachings and preachings in regard to poultry improvement would have been broken down long ago. The Puritanical viewpoint of in-breeding relative to human beings as compared to the in-breeding of live stock, has no grounds in common owing to the absolute control which the poultry breeder holds over the mating of the parents.

All practical poultrymen, in print or public, hold the most pronounced views against in-breeding of poultry, while secretly practicing the closest of in-breeding at home. They have to in-breed or their stock soon would deteriorate to the average level of the flock and improvement would become a practical and scientific impossibility. In this connection it is interesting to note that the only eminent poultry authority in the United States, so far as is known, to publicly advocate in-breeding as a certain and sure way to improve qualities or egg production, is Prof. Raymond Pearl, Ph. D., biologist of the Maine Experiment Station. His views are so eminently sound and so little known that they are worthy of treatment in a special article which I should be glad to furnish on your request.

WHERE QUALITY IS CONSIDERED FIRST

In every line of manufacturing enterprise there is one manufacturer who is always being referred to as the maker of a real QUALITY article, and to be such a leader in these days of progress, is an absolute unquestionable assurance of superiority in that particular article. No matter what it may be, from a Hairpin to an Automobile, it applies just the same. There is a leader in every line, yet, there are people who are not always informed as to why such a brand on an article gives it a selling value.

If you should visit the manufacturing plant of the Queen Incubator Company at Lincoln, Nebraska, you would learn in a brief period of time why the Queen Incubators are so universally spoken of as one of the World's greatest hatching machines.

Here, none but the most competent workmen are employed, nothing but the very highest grades of lumber, metal and paints are used. This combined with the best and most complete equipment procurable, are in a measure responsible for the world-wide and unchallenged reputation enjoyed by the Queen Incubator Company.

Now, if you cannot visit this factory, you should, and at least, write for the 1915 Queen Catalog, which is authority on incubator construction. It will interest you for many hours and will explain why the Queen is the one of most talked-of incubators in the world today. It is one of the most profusely illustrated books of its kind ever published. The illustrations of the new Model Queens are so clear that you will feel like you are looking at the actual machine. The descriptions are also very complete and we are sure you will enjoy every page in the book. A postal will bring it to you free, postage prepaid.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Horseshoe Poultry Yards, Hicksville, N. Y., Fred. Minich, proprietor, are offering choice cockerels of the above variety at \$3, \$5 and \$10 each according to quality. These birds have been selected for breeding purposes and we believe they are especially good values.

At the recent show at Hempstead, N. Y., Mr.

Minich was awarded 1-3 cock; 1 hen; 2-3-4 cockerel; 3-4 pullet; 1 pen old, and 1 pen young, every bird but one being placed. This is mentioned to show the quality of stock produced at Horseshoe Poultry Yards. For further information we would suggest that you write the above yards today and when doing so mention A. P. W.

ECLIPSE WHITE WYANDOTTES

In an article in this issue O. L. Hill, Shelburn, Ind., tells why he selected White Wyandottes as the breed best adapted to his needs and also how the "Eclipse" strain was established. It is interesting every word of it and after reading if you find you have a new or stronger interest in White Wyandottes just write Mr. Hill, who will be pleased to give you good advice and also supply you with choice stock if you are in the market for such. When writing be sure to mention A. P. W.

THE POTTER WAY

Of recent years a great many people entering the poultry business have adopted the "Potter way", that is, to avoid the necessity of employing a car-

enter they have purchased Potter Portable House equipment with the Potter Henery outfit and claim that these houses and outfits meet all requirements, also that they cost no more than it does to build at home, these houses and outfits, of which there are several styles fully described in the big catalogue and poultry book that is sent free for two red stamps to pay postage. Mention A. P. W. and address Potter & Co., 17 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

FOUR 100 PER CENT. HATCHES IN SUCCESSION

Mr. J. R. Allen of 1715 Logan St., Portsmouth, Ohio, reports four perfect 100 per cent. hatches from the use of the old reliable Progressive Incubator and says that the Progressive Incubator hatched every egg. This remarkable record speaks well for the efficiency of the Progressive Machines. Poultry raisers will be interested in other record hatches told about in the Progressive Incubator Company's latest catalogue which fully describes the unique feature of walls with hundreds of dead air cells and the genuine California Redwood construction used for all wood parts of Progressive Incubators and Brooders. Just drop a card to the Progressive Incubator Co., Racine, Wis.

J. M. Hanson-Bennett

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American Poultry World 1 Year \$0.50 } All Three, One Full Year
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Hearst's Magazine	Any Three 4.50	Inland Farmer	\$0.50	All Three 80c
Good Housekeeping		To-Day's (and Pattern)	.50	
American Poultry World	\$0.50	Woman's World	.35	
Reliable Poultry Journal	.50	The Youth's Companion—including the rest of this year, 1914, free, the 52 issues of 1915 and the 1915 Desk Calendar, all for \$2.00		
Farm and Home	.50	American Poultry World	\$0.50	All Three \$2.50
Woman's World	.35	Woman's World	.35	
American Poultry World	\$0.50	Youth's Companion (Including above \$2.00 offer)	2.00	
Woman's Home Comp'n	1.50	American Poultry World	\$0.50	Both \$1.20
American (To One Address)	1.50	N. Y. Tri-Weekly World	1.00	
Am. Poul. World	To One \$0.50	American Poultry World	\$0.50	All Three 80c
Everybody's Delineator	Address 1.50	Woman's World	.35	
American Poultry World	\$0.50	American Poultry Advocate	.50	
Fruit Grower and Farmer	.75	American Poultry World	\$0.50	All Four \$1.00
American Poultry World	\$0.50	People's Home Journal	.50	
Pictorial Review	1.00	Poultry Success	.50	
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Ask for Our Complete 44-Page Catalog of All Club Offers for 1915. IT'S FREE.

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Address all Orders to **J. M. Hanson-Bennett Magazine Agency**
940 Brooks Building, CHICAGO, ILL.



Conducted by William C. Denny

NOTICE

The International Fanciers' Association will hold its show January 27 to Feb. 2 1915, in Auditorium. Big cash premiums. Among the many valuable specials are 24 gold clocks, \$18.00 Buckeye Incubator and \$75 Cream Separator and Silver Cups with no strings. Write to R. C. Carlton, Port Huron, Michigan, for premium list.

BOSTON'S BIG SHOW

It was expected the premium list for the Boston Show to be held January 12 to 16, 1915, would be out December 1st, but the large number of specials received late may delay it a few days. In addition to the number of specialty clubs previously announced as voting for Boston for their annual meets, the Partridge Plymouth Rock Club is coming to the Hub and word has just been received that the American Banded Plymouth Rock Club will probably decide on Boston.

Hundreds of dollars are offered in specials. There is over \$200 on Hamburgs, nearly as much on Banded Plymouth Rocks, \$75 on Light Brahmas, \$75 on Buttercups, specials galore on Bantams, between \$300 and \$400 on Waterfowl, and the usual generous prizes on Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns and Crested Breeds. The prizes on utility fowls, dressed poultry and eggs are the same as last year.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College will have a much larger exhibit than a year ago, one of the features being a model 10 acre poultry farm occupying over 700 square feet.

Another new feature will be a moving picture show each evening of the Government Poultry Farm. This will consume about 20 minutes. Entries close December 28th. W. B. Atberton, Sec'y, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

FORT ORANGE POULTRY, KENNEL AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

The Fort Orange Poultry, Kennel and Pet Stock Association of Albany, N. Y., will hold their annual show at Union Hall, Albany, N. Y., January 19-20-21, 1915. The association has started the innovation of a three-day show only, thus making it possible to exhibitors to have their birds returned promptly the same week in good condition. The association has a long record of successful shows held year after year, and the show this year promises to be better than ever. Liberal cash specials will be offered. Full particulars can be secured by writing to Mr. Charles B. McEwan, show secretary, Albany, N. Y.

FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIANA

The Fanciers' Association of Indiana, will hold their 15th annual show in Indianapolis, Feb. 1st to 5th, 1915. This will be the only show held in Indianapolis, this year. This means one grand big show of the best quality.

The judges so far selected to place the awards are, Pierce, Hewes, Moe and Zike. Others will be added. A number of specialty clubs will hold annual and state meeting at this show. Black Orpington, S. C. Brown Leghorn, Banded Rock, Buff Rock and White Rock, with others have been hooked. The Bantam classes will be a special feature of this show as for the past two years, Bantams at this show made a good show alone.

A request for premium list sent the Sec. C. R. Milhous, Indianapolis, Ind., will be filed and list will be sent as soon as out.

SHOW AT SIDNEY, N. Y.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Unadilla Valley Poultry & Pet Stock Association, Inc., will be held at Sidney, N. Y., January 25-29, 1915. This is one of the best advertising shows in the state. Liberal premiums, gold and cash specials, best judges. Don't fail to show your birds at this show, the show that pays a \$1 third prize. For premium list and other information write the Sec'y, Archie E. Vandervort, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

ILLINOIS STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Illinois State Poultry Association will be held at Springfield, in the State Arsenal, January 4-9, 1914.

We have a record of twenty successful shows, each better than those preceding. We expect to continue to improve and hold the best ever this year.

Our Championship Stakes of \$100 offer the largest money ever offered for every variety of poultry ducks, geese and turkeys.

Our sales department is designed to bring the buyer and seller together without cost on the part of either, and we ask that all our exhibitors make use of this department. We had lots of inquiries for stock last year which we could not supply. Theo. Bates of Pittsfield, is the superintendent and will give his entire time to this department.

If you have not written for a catalogue of this show do so at once. Theo. S. McCoy, Golconda, Ill., is the secretary. Entries will close December 19th, 1914.

LEGHORNS, ALL VARIETIES

Down at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is a farm that specializes in Leghorns, all varieties, and makes a business of supplying winners for the strongest competition. The farm referred to is Turtle Point Farm, W. H. Manning, owner, W. M. Anderson, manager, both practical poultrymen and fanciers who devote their time to their poultry and are constantly endeavoring to improve their already fine flocks. They are now ready to mate their breeding pens for 1915, and find that they have a surplus of cockerels and pullets that must be disposed of to make room for these pens, therefore all A. P. W. readers interested in P. C. White, S. C. White, R. C. Brown, S. C. Brown, S. C. Black or Silver Leghorns should send today for their beautiful catalogue and ask for prices on the birds required. It will be appreciated if A. P. W. is mentioned.

FASHION PLATE BUFF ORPINGTONS

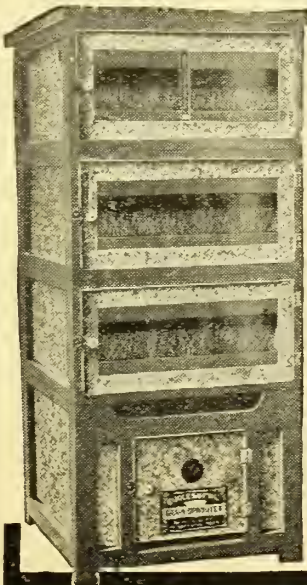
All readers interested in Buff Orpingtons should not fail to read the interesting announcement of A. E. Martz & Son on another page. They claim that their strain not only possesses the fine qualities required to win in such shows as Chicago, Cleveland, Louisville, Indianapolis, Memphis and Nashville, but that they also combine wonderful egg production as demonstrated by daily trap-nest records. Achievements in both directions are described in a beautiful 56 page catalogue that will be sent free to all interested in better Bufts that will mention A. P. W. and address A. E. Martz & Son, Buff Orpington Specialists, Box E. Arcadia, Ind.

=WHITE HOUDANS=

are now in the Standard, after enthusiastic support from such great judges as *Drevestedt, Rigg, Denny, Platt and Shove*. Their utility qualities are no less wonderful than their beauty. They are prolific layers of the largest white eggs, the table fowl of unique and cardinal merit, a combination not heretofore found in old breeds or new. Learn about them by writing to

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15^{CTS.} a Bushel!

For Best Egg-Making Feed—Fresh Green Feed That Makes Hens Lay!

Get the Facts! FREE

Cut in half the high cost of hens' living this winter! Sprout grain in a Successful Sectional Grain Sprouter—the best grain sprouter ever made—the leader of them all! Make three bushels of fresh, green, egg-making feed from one bushel oats. Makes winter hatched chicks grow amazingly. They reach market size sooner—when prices are highest. Begin to lay earlier. Makes idle hens lay just when eggs bring top-notch prices.

"SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouter
(Made in Sections)

Capacity from 50 to 600 hens. A big money maker for both little and big poultry raisers. Gives each just the size each needs. Grows as your needs grow. Built in all-steel sections. Double steel walls. Positively fireproof. Can't warp, shrink or swell. Food cannot mould. Large glass doors—metal trays. Lasts practically forever.

Learn more about this big money saver. It sprouts oats or wheat in 24 hours. Gives an inch of crisp, green sprouts every day after that! Write for full details. Do that today. Also send 10c for booklet on proper care and feeding of chicks, ducks and turkeys.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 627 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa

Those Prize Winners You Want---

ORDER NOW

RIGHT NOW, I have some particularly promising S. C. Whites. Every time I look my birds over, it makes me feel mighty cheerful. Some of them are such exceptional ones I shall dislike very much to part with them, but my business is selling birds—not keeping them. So here's your chance to get birds of the true Fiske Strain.

Birds that are direct descendants of my great Fiske Winners, that have walked away with so many ribbons at the principal shows, all over the country.

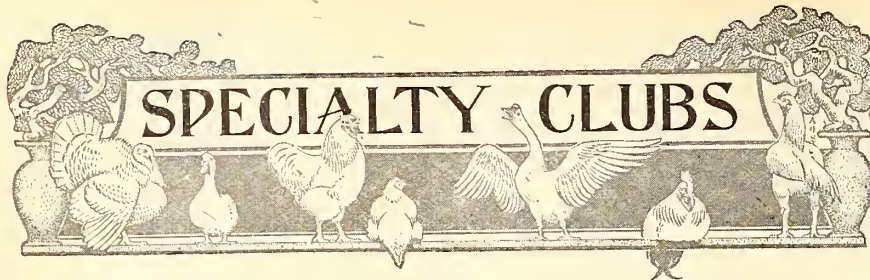
Earlier than ever this year, we are getting enquiries about my Tip-Top Class, and sales have been surprisingly brisk.

So if you want some of these likely prize winners; it certainly looks like good sense to get after us, right away.

Want some laying Pullets at \$1.75— or a few yearling hens at \$1.50 and up— Cockerels for breeding \$3.00 and up?

HARLO J. FISKE
WHITE LEGHORN FARMS
 891B Westfield Street
 W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

*** Send for a copy of our new Clubbing Catalogue, now ready for mailing ***



NOTICE TO CLUB MEMBERS AND ALL SINGLE COMB RED BREEDERS

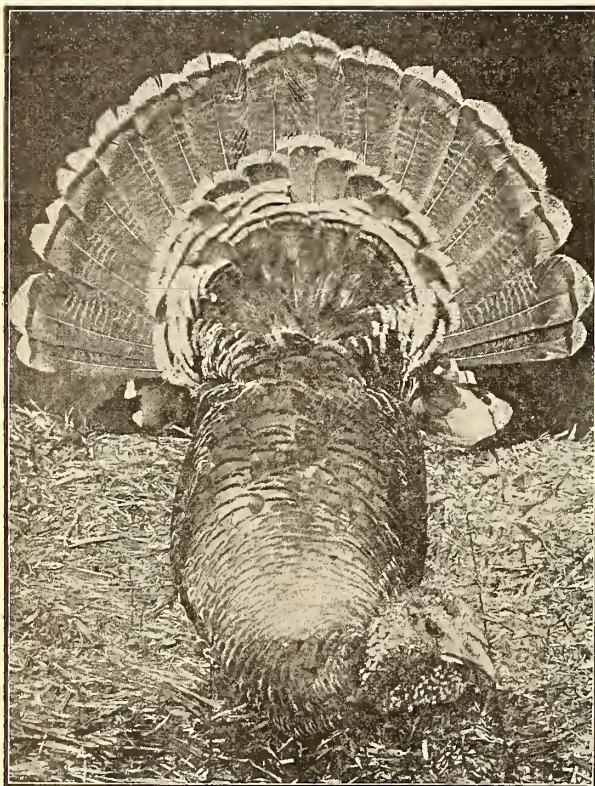
The International Single Comb Rhode Island Red Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers in connection with The Chicago Poultry Breeders' Association, January 14th to 20th, 1915. The club meeting will take place on Monday, January 18th, at 10 a. m., and there will be elected at this meeting a president, three vice-presidents, a member of the executive committee for three years and such other business transacted as may properly come up before the meeting. At this show will be held the Illinois Official A. P. A. State Show and meeting, also other National Poultry Club meetings. Undoubtedly there will be a large class of Reds. The club is offering and will pay \$105.00 in cash special premiums on a basis of 250 Single Comb Reds in class. Single birds count one, pens count five. These specials are for club members only:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Cocks	\$ 3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Hens	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cockerels	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pullets	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Old Pens	10.00	7.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Young Pens	10.00	7.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Longest distance five or more birds	\$ 5.00				
Largest entry 20 birds or more	10.00				

Together with the regular premiums makes \$150.00 possible for club members to win. It is hoped they will take advantage of this opportunity. The dues are only \$1.00 to September 30, 1915.

If you are a member see that your dues are paid. Send dues to J. H. Valliere, secretary, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Send to Arthur E. Lemieux, 4539 North St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, for premium list.



The above illustration made from a photograph of a Madison Square Garden first prize Broilze Turkey hen owned, bred and exhibited by Bird Bros., Myersdale, Pa. Attention is directed to the plumage which shows excellent markings in all sections.

THE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CLUB OF CENTRAL NEW YORK

Notice to White Leghorn breeders and show secretaries: The S. C. White Leghorn Club of Central N. Y. is offering a set of special ribbons at poultry shows this season, the competition for which is open only to members of the club. They will be offered at any show applying for the offer. If your show has not already received our offer you should write to the secretary at the address given below for the offer. Breeders of S. C. White Leghorns should join this club and compete for the specials, also receive other benefits of membership. For further information send for free club catalogue. Membership fee \$1.00. Address Edwin H. Chase, Sec'y-Treas., R. D. 1, Edmeston, N. Y.

CUMBERLAND CLUB MEETING AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Cumberland White-Egg Indian Runner Club meeting in the new poultry building at Syracuse on September 1st, was nearly a jubilee. Naturally, the feature was the reading of notes from Mr. Russell, of the Revision Committee, and from Secretary Campbell, announcing that the Penciled Runners were admitted to the Standard of Perfection at the August meeting of the A. P. A. Having sent in letters, petitions, history, Standards and a dozen affidavits and judges' certificates as to breeding and show qualities of the Penciled Runners, besides going through its long, wearying pull in educating the public, the club felt that admission was the sign manual of success placed on years of hard and unremitting work. All who have sympathized with and aided it are hereby publicly and heartily thanked.

Reports showed the club in healthy, growing condition, not only solvent but with an encouraging balance in the treasury, and with virtually all its previously planned work well accomplished. Two club bulletins, a circular to the public and the club standard, constitute its publishing activities for the year. Its president also put out an American edition of the British Runner Club Standard for that club, serving as its American secretary.

All members of this club in arrears will be dropped, that every member may be truly a "live one". Conformably with the custom of most poultry clubs, the initiation fee will be waived for a time, one dollar admitting and paying dues until September, 1915. Breeders of integrity and having a will to help as well as to be helped are cordially invited to become members.

Two-thirds the monetary and other strength of the club will be spent on the market or utility end during the current year. The market for Runner eggs is distinctly improving. A report from Seattle some time ago said that 200 dozen a week were being sold by a single market stall which could do nothing with Runner eggs the previous year. The New York Produce Review has quoted them whenever they have been in sufficient supply, "and wanted" being appended to a summer quotation. The Syracuse Post Standard also quoted them all summer, 30c. being the lowest price noted. Commission merchants are beginning to take notice and to praise the eggs, the general attitude being much more receptive.

Breeders are reporting 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. yield in October, just when hens' eggs have mostly failed. With a bird admitted to furnish the best meat of any domestic fowl known and an



"IF CHICKEN CHOWDER won't make your hens lay, they must be roosters". Full particulars and 48-page Poultry Book free for the asking. PURINA MILLS, or 817 So. 8th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS--ENGLISH PENCILLED

At Buffalo International Show, 1914, I won three 1st and one 2nd on four entries. A few choice breeders and young drakes for sale. Catalogue free. Sidney A. Woodcock. Box 52, Fredonia, N. Y.

WHAT EVER YOU NEED IN REDS

ADDRESS

C. E. RILEY, 749 Fillmore Ave. BUFFALO, N. Y.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE STOCK

Gabriel's Famous "RAVEN BLACK" S. C. Black Minorcas

RAVEN BLACK YARDS.

1041 Riverside Drive, SOUTH BEND, IND.



MONEY IN THE BAG

Pearl Grit is an extra egg producer. Extra eggs increase egg money. The extra money more than pays for Pearl Grit. Users say so, and keep a supply on hand. The reason is, IT PAYS. We want you to write us today for detailed information. Booklet free.

OHIO MARBLE COMPANY
14 S. Cleveland St., Piqua, Ohio

Buy Your Grain Sprouter NOW

Don't put it off any longer. This is going to be a hard winter for chickens not fed sprouted oats. From now on, for 4 months, snow will blanket the earth, the ground will be frozen or filled with snow-melted puddles and it will be practically impossible to get any green stuff.

You know some green feed must be given chickens to secure best results. And the logical way to secure plenty of this nourishing, strengthening, vegetable feed this winter, **and cheaply**—is by means of the old reliable

RELiance Grain Sprouter

This machine can be operated anywhere in the house, continually producing bushels of juicy, tender sprouts every day, by simply starting trays a few hours apart.

If you want more eggs now when prices are high, start a Reliance going at once.

Now Sold at Bargain Prices

Order a Reliance today. It is built in one of the largest and best incubator factories in the country. Sells at a lower price and is more efficient. Has better heating and ventilating system; besides the front contains more glass which induces larger quantity of sprouts.

All shipments made on guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Send postal for literature—or order DIRECT FROM AD.

Reliance Incubator Co.

Dept. 24

Freeport, Ills.



No. 2 Reliance (The Original Double) Sprouter

100 Hen Capacity sells for only **\$7.00**

OTHER SIZES:
\$5.00, \$8.50 and \$11.50

Order from ad if you like, or send for literature, pictures and prices of our entire line.

egg shown by analysis to be the best egg the world has ever known, and having persistent laying qualities, the Cumberland Club people feel their Penciled Runners, now in the Standard on equal terms with all others, ought to conquer the world.

The officers for the new club year are: President, C. S. Valentine; vice-president, Mrs. Andrew Brooks, Auburn, N. Y.; acting secretary, Eugene W. Davies, Everett, Washington; directors, Mrs. Mollie Allen, Oswego, N. Y., O. P. Vandenberg, Clay, N. Y., Geo. W. Dallas, New Iberia, La., Mrs. W. S. Ritnour, Gulfport, Miss., Mrs. Benigna G. Kalb, Huston, Texas, Mrs. John Harter, Marshall, Texas, Eugene W. Davies, W. W. Harder, Edmonds, Wash., and D. L. Rogers, Dunnville, Ont. Chairman: Business Unity, Peter E. Pass, Candor, N. Y.; press, Mrs. E. G. Feint, Cortland, N. Y.; president's aides, Miss Beulah Maxey, New Berlin, Ill.

The Penciled Runners go into the Standard of Perfection under the Cumberland Club's own color-standard.

NATIONAL WHITE WYANDOTTE CLUB

The members of the National White Wyandotte Club have decided to hold the annual meeting in connection with the show of the Central Pennsylvania Poultry Association at Harrisburg, Pa., December 8-12, 1914. The Harrisburg association has put up \$200.00 for special money, to which the club has added \$100.00, making \$300.00 in all to be competed for by members of the National White Wyandotte Club only. An eighth prize won at this show will bring a money award. Full particulars and premium lists can be secured by writing to Mr. C. S. Smith, secretary Central Pennsylvania Poultry Association West Fairview, Pa. The National White Wyandotte Club will offer a set of handsome ribbons at any shows in the United States and Canada to be competed for by members of the club only. Membership costs but \$1.00 per year, and full particulars can be secured by addressing Mr. A. J. Gies, secretary-treasurer, Delmar, N. Y.

ATTENTION! LIGHT BRAHMA FANCIERS OF NEW YORK STATE

The American Light Brahma Club will hold its New York State annual meeting in connection with the 4th annual exhibition of the Schenectady Fanciers' Association to be held in the State Armory at Schenectady, N. Y., January 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 1915.

\$50.00 in cash specials and two valuable silver cups are to be offered in addition to the beautiful state championship cup and four handsome club ribbons. Light Brahma fanciers will also have a chance to win the \$50.00 in sweepstake prizes offered on Asiatics.

It is proposed to divide the cash specials so to give a substantial money premium to 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners, thus giving a fair deal to all.

A thoroughly efficient judge will be selected, one who understands Light Brahmas, and we may be assured that Schenectady's motto, "The best bird wins", applies especially to our class.

Of course you are going to send some Brahmas, perhaps 15 or 20, perhaps only 2 or 3. Anyway you are sure to show, the more birds the better. We expect to see at least one hundred entries, if every Light Brahma club member in the state sends only two or three we would have considerable over a hundred. And be sure to come yourself if you possibly can. Schenectady says she will give you a fine good time, and she has a reputation for keeping her promise. Send a postal for premium list today to H. J. Fuller, secretary, Box 922, Schenectady, N. Y.

HOW I MADE MY HENS LAY DURING THE WINTER MONTHS

As a constant reader of your valuable paper permit me to send you a few lines regarding the success I had with my flock of W. Wyandottes last winter.

I wintered something like 100 yearling hens and pullets which have given me an average of 50 per cent. of eggs from Dec. 1st to April 1st.

I have a good hen house, 14 feet wide by 40 feet long, thus providing a little over 5 square feet for each fowl. The floor is always covered with plenty of straw. The morning feed consisted of plenty of wheat thrown in the litter to give the hens plenty of exercise. This kept them busy till noon. Then I gave them all the sprouted oats they wanted, produced in my metal grain sprouter. It was the feeding of sprouted oats which I considered mostly responsible for the large amount of eggs I received during the winter months. It was no trick to provide plenty of nice green egg making feed in this kind of sprouter. All that was necessary, was oats, water and a little beat and 15 minutes a day to attend to it. It seems to me that if every poultry raiser in the country would use one of these splendid sprouting machines, there would be less failures in the poultry business and more people would be enabled to enjoy nice fresh eggs for table use, instead of having to rely on cold storage eggs of unknown quality.

Twice a week I let my hens enjoy some cut green bones, which were highly relished.

In the afternoon I gave them half corn and half wheat with an occasional ration of buckwheat. Grit, shell and charcoal were always within their reach in hoppers, while water was always provided for them in a non-freezing drinking fountain.

You will see by this that the hens were well taken care of and provided with everything to make them

contented. They repaid me these accommodations with plenty of eggs which I had never any trouble to sell at a good price.

NOTE—The sprouted oats were prepared in a Successful Grain Sprouter, manufactured by the Des Moines Incubator Co., 627 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa.

HALBACH'S WHITE ROCKS

Halbach's White Rocks hold the record of winning every first and second one season at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show. This record was made in strong competition making it an achievement that at once indicates the superlative quality of Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks. An entire farm up in Wisconsin is devoted to the growing of this strain of White Rocks and the entire attention of one whole family, father and three sons, is bestowed upon them. The Halbach family are proud of their achievements in poultry raising and have issued a very interesting catalogue describing their favorites. This is not an ordinary catalogue as catalogues go, but a work of the printer's art, an expensive publication. To prevent indiscriminate distribution among the curious they make a charge of 20 cents per copy, but it's worth it. You better send for your copy today if you are at all interested in this variety. Address H. W. Halbach, Box 3, Waterford, Wisconsin, and mention A.-P. W.

HOWLAND'S BUFFS

Stuart A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., has been breeding Buff Wyandottes for many years and has had the satisfaction of having his birds win at such shows as Madison Square Garden and Boston. To produce birds capable of winning in such shows requires great skill as a breeder as it is only by systematic breeding that such a strain of any variety can be built up. Mr. Howland has had a very successful season and finds that he has a surplus of cockerels and pullets that carry these winning blood lines. Elsewhere in these columns he has an announcement in which he is offering both cockerels and pullets at very reasonable prices.

*** How to feed and care for baby chicks is told in a comprehensive manner in the "Chick Book." Fifty cents secures a copy ***

*** Your favorite magazines at reduced prices in our Clubbing Catalogue. Send for copy today ***

He Made 6 Hens Yield \$1300.00



That's what Tom Quisenberry did at the Missouri State Experiment Station.

Now he is offering a clearly thought out, common sense course in all branches of poultry husbandry and has associated with him some of the best men in the poultry world. The only exclusive correspondence course in the world.

Learn By Mail

the thousand little things that prevent failure. You can win and win big. We are starting on the biggest poultry boom ever known.

\$1 Starts You

Now. And any time you are dissatisfied you can stop and can get your money back. Get our introductory offer. Address

The American School of Poultry Husbandry
Box E 56 Mountain Grove, Missouri



PRINCESS REDS AGAIN TO THE FRONT

At the New York State Fair our Rose Combs win on Cock, Cockerels and Old Pen. Our Single Comb Pullet wins special for the best marked wing Pullet in the show. This in the largest and best class of Reds ever shown at the New York State Fair.

WADSWORTH & CASTOR,

Red-W-Farm,

WOLCOTT, N. Y.

MAPLEGLLEN FARMS S. C. REDS---Tompkins and Scranton Strains

We have a grand lot of cockerels and will price them right to move them now.

J. S. BERGH,

JACKSON CORNERS, N. Y.

Harter's Imperial "Golden" Buff Plymouth Rocks

Win Special for Best Display at the Great New York State Fair Sept. 8 - 13 - 1913

Complete winnings were as follows:—1 cock, 1-3 hen, 3 cockerel, 1 pullet, 2 pen old, 2 pen young. In a class of 115 said by breeders and judges to be the strongest class ever exhibited at the N. Y. State Fair. Do you want some of this quality? It will win for you. I have several hundred head of choice cockerels and pullets now fit for showing. Write me for prices and say when and where you wish to exhibit.

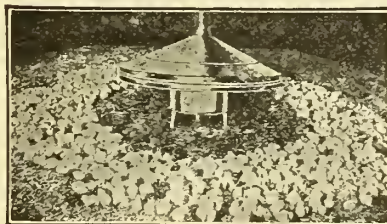
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM,

S. H. Harter, Prop.,

Box W,

NESCOPECK, PA.

Coal Burning and Oil Burning American Brooder Stoves for any Number of Chicks Fresh Air and Economy Combined



'Automatic ventilation. Self regulating, heat control. Pure air equalizer attachment, and several other exclusive features. Fully explained in our new catalogue, which is free. Write for it. Address nearest office.

AMERICAN BROODER STOVE CO.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Oakland, Calif.

NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST RECORDS BROKEN

"LADY SHOWYOU'S" RECORD PROBABLY WILL BE SURPASSED BY SEVERAL EGGS. PREVIOUS PEN RECORD ALREADY BEATEN BY 181 EGGS AND ONE MONTH YET TO LAY. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS SURPASS ANY RECORDS EVER MADE BY THOSE VARIETIES. ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN FOR ELEVEN MONTHS AND THIS ALL SPEAKS WELL FOR THE INCREASED INTEREST EVERYWHERE MANIFESTED IN THE SELECTION AND BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

The tremendous interest which has been manifested and the attention given by breeders everywhere during the past few years to selection and breeding for egg production is responsible, in our opinion for the great showing being made by the 1,000 hens in the National Egg laying contest at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station. Previous records are already broken and it seems that a beautiful White Leghorn hen from Nebraska is almost certain to beat the record made by the famous hen, Lady Showyou, 281 eggs. The pen record has already been beaten by 181 eggs, and we have the month yet before the contest closes. This record is made by the English White Leghorns. A Barred Rock from Iowa, a White Wyandotte from Pennsylvania and a Black Orpington from Nebraska have already surpassed any record made by those varieties in any of our previous contests. Others seem destined to break previous records made by their varieties before the contest closes. Notwithstanding handicaps, a hen from New Zealand is among the nine highest hens. The average number of eggs laid by each hen for the eleven months is 155, which includes good and bad.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The hens have all been housed in the Fool Proof Shutter Front Poultry houses. Each house is 8 x 12 feet with a partition in the center and ten hens on each side.

The method of feeding is as follows

Equal parts of corn and wheat in spring and fall, two parts corn and one part wheat in winter months, and one part corn chop and two parts wheat in the hot summer weather. Ground oats were fed in a hopper to take the place of the dry mash usually used. The oats were prepared by running them through an ordinary feed mill, hull and all. With each hundred pounds of oats we mixed ten pounds of dry beef scrap, one pound of ground charcoal, and one pound of salt, free from lumps. When sour milk, buttermilk or separated milk is available, we use that and prefer it to beef scraps. If the ground oats are not available, we use equal parts of wheat bran, shorts or middlings and corn meal with the beef scraps, charcoal, oystershell and salt as stated. The ground feed is kept before the hens at all times. The grain is fed in a six inch litter in the following quantities

Each morning one pint to ten hens, and at night, one and a half pints to ten hens. Provide some

green food, and keep the yards sweet by cultivation. We have grit, oyster shell and fresh water always before the hens. Each afternoon we give the hens a moistened mash, all they will eat in thirty minutes. Use the corn meal, bran and middlings for this purpose and moisten it with milk or water. This is an important part of the rations for laying hens. Don't neglect the moistened mash.

This is a very simple method of feeding laying hens and there is not much danger of overfeeding them if they have been properly bred. For breeding stock we would recommend a ration composed principally of corn, wheat and oats, and no mash or beef scraps. Provide plenty of green

food and compel the breeders to take plenty of exercise. This will enable you to get eggs which are fertile and which will hatch strong vigorous chicks which will live. Remember that the breeding stock should not be fed so freely and compelled to take more exercise. Feed more whole grain to the breeders and avoid much mash or beef scrap.

BREEDING TELLS AGAIN.

The Barred Plymouth Rock hen mentioned above is a very well marked specimen. She is better than 50 per cent. of the hens found in fanciers' yards. This is another point in favor of trying to breed good colored and shaped birds and combining in them the qualities of egg production. We also have two Leghorn pullets hatched in February that were bred from prize winning birds at last fall's poultry shows. One of these February pullets has laid 85 eggs so far and the other 82 eggs. Both were hatched and matured and laid this number of eggs since February of this year. A very good record for pullets nine months old.

The ten highest pens for eleven months are as follows, each pen being composed of ten hens:

THE CRIMSON STRAIN--RHODE ISLAND REDS

Win at the Glove City Fanciers Assn., Gloversville, N. Y. 1st hen, 2nd pullet.

This hen was 2nd State Fair pullet 1913, and wins over 2nd State Fair hen 1914.

CHINA HANCHETT,

GREENWAY, N. Y.

THE LEGHORNS

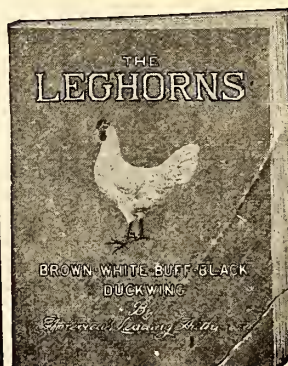
STANDARD AND NON-STANDARD VARIETIES

Most Complete Text Book on the Popular Leghorn Ever Published

THIS new and greatly enlarged edition, thoroughly revised and brought down to date, consists of 144 large pages and cover. It tells how to select and mate birds for the breeding pen; how to judge Leghorns in the show room; and how to feed for heavy egg yield and fast growth. Some of the great commercial Leghorn egg farms described and illustrated.

Edited by J. H. DREVENSTEDT,

Breeder and Judge of twenty-five years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee of 1898, 1905 and 1910.



This New Book contains chapters on the following subjects:

"The Leghorn Fowl"—History of origin and development of Leghorn shape, Standard shape, etc. "Leghorn Type"—Evolution of shape, etc. "Brown Leghorns"—Color breeding, virtues and faults, progress, present Standard, etc. "White Leghorns"—All about them. "Buff Leghorns," "Black Leghorns." "Leghorns in England." "Judging Leghorns." "Commercial Leghorn Farms"—Feeding for Best Results.

Two Color Plates

These picture ideal White Leghorns and the true colors of Brown Leghorn feathers—invaluable to Leghorn breeders

Price \$1.00 postpaid or \$1.25 including yearly subscription to this Journal.

Mailed FREE for four yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

American Poultry World,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Pen 0 S. C. White Leghorns, Eng-land	2251 eggs
Pen 79 S. C. White Leghorns, Penn-sylvania	2050 eggs
Pen 65 S. C. White Leghorns, Mis-souri	2033 eggs
Pen 47 S. C. Reds, Missouri	1932 eggs
Pen 18 White Wyandottes, Pennsylv-ania	1919 eggs
Pen 24 White Wyandottes, Eng-land	1901 eggs
Pen 69 S. C. White Leghorns, Ken-tucky	1867 eggs
Pen 70 S. C. White Leghorns, Miss-ouri	1844 eggs
Pen 9 S. C. White Leghorns, Penn-sylvania	1799 eggs
Pen 59 Barred Plymouth Rocks, Ohio	1797 eggs

So many hens are in full moult that the pen records were not very high, but were good considering the season. The ten highest pens for October were as follows, the English White Wyandottes winning the silver cup for October:

Pen 24 White Wyandottes, England	183 eggs
Pen 69 S. C. White Leghorns, Kentucky	164 eggs
Pen 19 Buff Wyandottes, New York	163 eggs
Pen 79 S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	156 eggs
Pen 23 S. Wyandottes, Missouri	155 eggs
Pen 25 Buff Wyandottes, Missouri	151 eggs
Pen 75 S. C. White Leghorns, England	137 eggs
Pen 94 S. C. Reds, Ohio	137 eggs
Pen 102 S. C. White Leghorns, New Zealand	137 eggs
Pen 35 Black Langshans, Missouri	136 eggs

If the Nebraska White Leghorn hen can lay 17 eggs in November she will beat the great hen, Lady Showyou. The fifteen highest hens are as follows:

Hen 611 S. C. White Leghorn, Nebraska	265 eggs
Hen 653 S. C. White Leghorn, Missouri	250 eggs
Hen 566 Barred Plymouth Rock, Iowa	248 eggs
Hen 655 S. C. White Leghorn, Missouri	248 eggs
Hen 180 White Wyandotte, Pennsylvania	246 eggs
Hen 05 S. C. White Leghorn, England	242 eggs
Hen 694 S. C. White Leghorn, Kentucky	242 eggs
Hen 799 S. C. White Leghorn, Pennsylvania	242 eggs
Hen 820 S. C. White Leghorn, New Zealand	240 eggs
Hen 01 S. C. White Leghorn, England	238 eggs
Hen 03 S. C. White Leghorn, England	238 eggs
Hen 576 White Plymouth Rock, Texas	238 eggs
Hen 864 Barred Plymouth Rock, Michigan	235 eggs
Hen 335 Black Orpington, Nebraska	234 eggs
Hen 456 R. I Red, Missouri	234 eggs

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

The Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, who are among the new advertisers in this issue are too well known to a majority of A. P. W. readers to require a lengthy introduction. The record of their Partridge Wyandottes at leading shows in all sections of the country has given them a wide acquaintance and places them in the front rank of Wyandotte breeders. We believe that we are safe in saying that no other breeder has produced Partridge Wyandottes in the numbers Sheffield Farms has, nor have they produced the numbers of high quality specimens—quality measured by show room performance,—that these breeders have. They are making attractive prices in high grade birds and would like to hear from all A. P. W. readers who are interested in the variety and will mention A. P. W. when writing.

MACKEY COLONY BROODER

The MacKay Colony Brooder Co., Box W, Borden-town, N. J., begin their annual advertising campaign in this issue. The MacKay Colony Brooder is the invention of a practical poultryman who brooded 12,000 chicks by this system during the past season with such gratifying results and so much less work than the old method, that it has attracted the attention of all who have seen it. All who have not seen this new brooder in operation should send today for a copy of their new catalogue illustrating and describing this modern brooding system in detail. Although on the market but a short time it has been quite extensively used in some sections and the catalogue contains many flattering testimonials. When writing be sure and mention A. P. W.

BIRDS THAT WIN

White Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns bred by Rancocas Poultry Farms, Brown's Mills, N. J., have been busy this season winning honors at the big fall shows and they have certainly made a creditable record. First at the New York State Fair, then at Brocton, Mass., and later at the New Jersey State Fair. These winnings are all tabulated on a circular that they are sending to prospective purchasers and all others interested in these varieties. They also make a business of supplying guaranteed winners and would like to hear from all who desire to strengthen their chances of winning the coveted honors at their local or other shows. Look up their ad, the index will locate it, then write them for circulars and information.

*** Twenty-five cents will secure for you a copy of "Reliable Poultry Remedies." Tells you symptoms of diseases and how to treat sick fowls ***

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

3000 Birds to Sell—Great Layers
1000 Pullets, \$1.25 each 1000 1-year-old Hens, \$1.25 each
100 Cocks, \$1.00 each 1000 2-year-old Hens, \$1.00 each
Circular free Bella Vista Farm Co., Kimmswick, Mo.

BUTTERCUP

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FOR SALE My breeders of Silver Duck-wings; S. C. Buff Leghorns, Silver Penciled Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds, Some show birds also. Write at once to (Sec-Treas. National S. C. Buff Leghorn Club) THOS. PEER, CALDWELL, N. J.

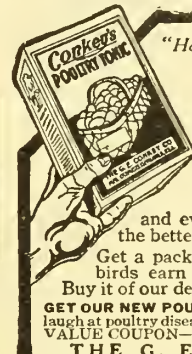


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Box W, Altoona, Pa.



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keeps your birds in perfect trim. You can use it every day all the year and every bird you own will be the better for it.

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A few fine yearling hens to close out at \$1.50 each. Cockerels for fall delivery ready soon.

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EVERYBODY'S COLUMN

THE MAPES' SYSTEM.

Editor American Poultry World:

I just received my copy of A. P. W. and note your offer to readers to allow them to express opinions and ask questions about Mr. Mapes' system in your journal.

If his system is all right I would suggest that he could do his feeding and watering by a weekly visit, instead of a daily visit to his houses, by using automatic grain feeders and non-clogging dry mash feeders and water fountains holding a week's supply. It probably would be impractical to handle water during the freezing weather, but you would be saving time during the rush season. As for the real work Mr. Mapes certainly does pass over it too lightly.

The point however which most interests me about Mr. Mapes' system is whether it is enduring. Can he raise the required number of sturdy pullets every year for an indefinite time? Will not his system eventually break down the vitality of his birds? He says his houses are all located on one acre of land. I would assume then that when the birds are not in the houses the majority of their droppings would fall on the acre. Say at least 10 lbs. per bird which would mean about 9 tons per acre. Will that cause no trouble? Since Mr. Mapes supplies the birds with all they need they probably do not range far (at least my experience would lead me to think so), that would mean that they would not get much exercise in that way and since he gives all his grain in one feeding in the morning I do not imagine they exercise much in getting it. If I am incorrect in assuming that his birds do not get much exercise, is not its looks detrimental, Mr. Mapes speaks of his birds as having free range, but do they get the benefits of free range when the houses of 1800 birds are all on one acres?

The fact that he lost 200 out of 1800 in one winter speaks bad for their vitality, while on the other hand, the way he says his chicks grow, would lead one to think they were high in vitality. Would like to hear Mr. Mapes' views as to the endurance of this system, also the views of the editor or any readers.

Ernest E. Landenberger,

Freemansburg, Pa.

Editors' Note — Mr. Mapes will undoubtedly be pleased to reply to the above questions. We would also like to hear from those of our readers that have given the Orange County Poultry House a trial and adopted Mr. Mapes' methods, either in whole or in part.

HOW RECORD OF 358 EGGS WAS MADE.

Editor of American Poultry World:
Thinking you and perhaps readers

of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD would be interested to hear under what condition "Victoria" made her remarkable record, I will give you a short history of her record year.

"Victoria" made her record in confinement, in a pen 8 feet square, in one corner of a house 25 feet long. She together with her mate "Victor II," were placed in this pen to rest up after Lancaster Fair 1913 (where they won the blue) three days later on October 6th she started to lay.

She seemed to start in laying so well, we decided to keep her record and let her remain in the pen. The drake was left with her for company.

She was not out of doors during the year, only to have her picture taken and then she was not on the ground.

For feed she had scratch grains, oyster shells and grit before her all the time, a laying mash three times a day.

No trap-nest was required as she was the only duck in the pen, in that way a true record was not hard to keep. She was not broody once during the year and looked as well on the last day as she did on the first.

Being in close confinement we did not think her eggs would hatch, however we tried them and found they hatched well, and the ducklings were very strong.

We now have a fine lot of stock from her. The ducks we expect great results from, for next season we will have several drakes to spare which would be a profitable investment for any one wishing to build up a laying strain. John Slade.

Note: — Editorial mention was made in the October number of this duck's wonderful performance. Her record of 358 eggs in 365 days is without a doubt the greatest record ever made by any variety of domestic fowl.

ALDRICH WHITE ORPINGTONS

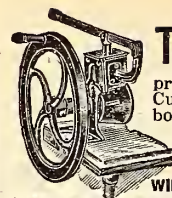
That Aldrich Bros., 4042 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio, have been successful in breeding White Orpingtons of quality, is proven by their show record during the past three years. They have exhibited extensively at Chicago, Cleveland, Atlanta, Augusta and Madison Square Garden winning a total of 197 prizes which include four firsts at last season's Garden show, besides high honors elsewhere. This season they have not exhibited but have supplied winners for customers in many states. They still have a choice lot of stock from which to select exhibition and breeding birds and would like to quote prices to all A. P. W. readers who are in need of one or more good birds. If you will write them today and mention A. P. W. they will send you free their beautiful catalogue with handsome color plate.

HEWKE'S BUFF WYANDOTTES

Theo. S. Hewke, Middletown, N. Y., who has established a strain of heavy laying prize winning Buff Wyandottes is offering some choice young stock for sale at reasonable prices.

Mr. Hewke believes constitutional vigor should be the first consideration and to this attributes his success in establishing a dual purpose strain. If you are interested in Buff Wyandottes he would be pleased to submit some facts concerning his strain for your consideration.

You better write him today lest it escapes your memory and do not forget to mention A. P. W.



This Bone Cutter

produces filled egg baskets. Cuts fast and easy. Green bone, scraps from table, vegetables, scrap cake. Always ready for use.

Send for catalog.

WILSON BROS., Box 204 EASTON, PA.

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Automatic 8-qt. Feeder, \$1.

50-Chick Hoyer, \$3

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Chickens

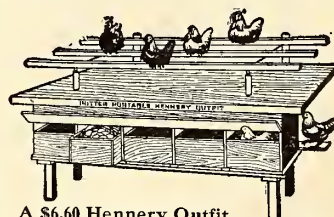
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Any Size

No's. 1 to 50

We want you to get acquainted with our useful poultry appliances and for this reason we are offering 50 self-locking rust-proof leg bands—embossed numbers, 1 to 50, at the special price of 25 cents. Postpaid. State variety you breed when ordering.

SIMPLEX SUPPLY HOUSE Pontiac Bldg. CHICAGO
SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE—WE SAVE YOU MONEY



A \$6.60 Henneries Outfit.

No. 19, style "A" 6-ft. 3-perch complete Potter henneries outfit for 36 hens. This same style made in 12 sizes.

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Have given satisfaction to thousands of poultrymen who have bought them during the past 12 years. Portable, Sanitary and Inexpensive. You start right when you get a Potter Portable, with complete outfit of Roosts, Dropboards and Nests. Save money, too. A clean, sanitary hen house means healthy hens and lots of eggs. Our Big Catalog and Poultry Book is free for 2 red stamps to pay postage. Over 150 pictures of the world's best poultry equipment.

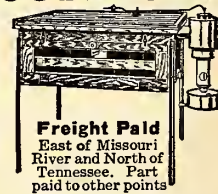
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Built with most efficient heating system. Ventilation automatic. Thermometer and Thermostat the equal of those on \$30 & \$40 machines. Strong legs so incubator won't wobble like others and spoil hatches. Handsomely finished.

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Order direct from ad now or send for particulars. If you buy from us, you'll save money—at least \$10.00. Rockford Incubator Co., Dept. F1, Rockford, Ill.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

On November 6th, a consignment of eggs for England said to amount to 250,000 dozen were forwarded from Boston, Mass.

Marion, Bowerstown, Upper Sandusky and Cleveland, Ohio, and Port Huron, Mich., are among the places at which Luther Stream, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, will place the awards this season.

Prof. B. F. Kaup, for several years past commissioner of public health at Spartansburg, S. C., has accepted a position as pathologist in charge of poultry investigations at the North Carolina Experiment Station.

Frank C. Hare has been appointed to teach poultry husbandry and look after extension work in the newly created branch of poultry husbandry at Clemson College in South Carolina.

The addition of several new buildings at the farm of Jos. P. Hildorfer, the Black Minorca specialist at Saxonburg, Pa., will give the plant a capacity of 4,000 laying hens and make it one of the largest poultry farms in the state.

In the egg laying contest conducted at Victoria, B. C., a pen of 6 S. C. White Leghorns from New Zealand won first place in the non-weight section with 1330 eggs. In the weight section first honors went to a pen of 6 White Wyandottes, with 1258 eggs, the contest covered a period of eleven months.

\$25,000 is being expended at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for the construction of additional buildings in the poultry division. These buildings will include a new fattening house, breed observation house, laying pens for 2,000 hens and a feed mechanics building.

A school for the purpose of teaching Indian children poultry culture is to be established near Ardmore, Okla., by Miss Sophia Pitchlynn, of Washington, D. C. Miss Pitchlynn is the daughter of Peter P. Pitchlynn once chief of the Choctaw Indians, and has resided in Washington, D. C., for many years. She is well known to the poultry world as a successful breeder of S. C. Brown Leghorns.

The many friends of Wm. R. Brace, formerly of Victor, N. Y., will be pained to learn of his sudden death which occurred on October 27th at his home in California. Mr. Brace was well known as a breeder of S. C. Brown Leghorns and was also popular as a poultry judge. He took up his residence in California some years ago where he continued an active interest in the Brown Leghorns, being a member at the time

of his death of the firm of Williams Bros. & Brace, leading breeders of this variety on the western coast.

The Turkey, so far as records are known, was introduced into England in 1524 brought probably from the Port of Cadiz, where ships trading with the Orient were accustomed to call. In nearly all countries inclusive of Spain, and even Turkey itself, this bird is called the "Indian Fowl."

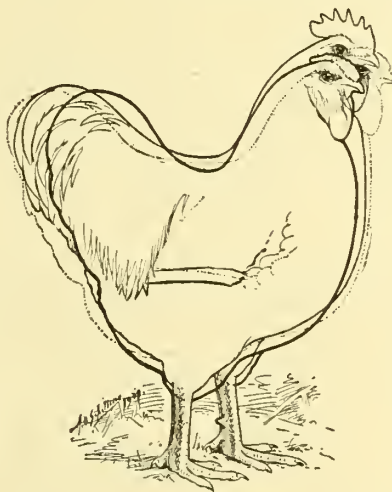
Recently New York and other states had an apple day. Louisiana has designated November 19th as orange day. Now why not have a chicken day or an egg day and make it nation wide. An annual chicken dinner at a specified date would not be a bad institution.

To date J. Harry Wolsieffer, Vine-land, N. J., has placed the awards at the following shows: Chestertown, Md.; Hartford, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Hanover, Pa.; Mineola, N. Y.;

VIERHELLERS' SUNBURST STRAIN--BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Our young stock is ready to show. If you want to win at the early shows, we can furnish you the birds to win. Write us at once.
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THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE, BUFF, SILVER PENCILED PARTRIDGE, COLUMBIAN



Specimen Illustration, much reduced.
of Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks in colors. Besides the many half-tone reproductions of noted winners and plates of feathers taken from living models Artist Schilling has prepared a series of sketches that bring out every point of the Plymouth Rock in detail.

Every breeder of Plymouth Rocks any variety should own a copy of this book. 144 pages 9 x 12 inches, price \$1.00 post paid. With one year's subscription to this Journal \$1.25. With three years subscription \$1.75. Canadian subscribers add 25 cts. per year postage. Send all orders to

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Established strain with an established record. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. All birds shipped on approval. A few good last seasons winners in good condition for sale very reasonable, to make room if taken at once **RED POULTRY YARDS, Box W, BETHLEHEM, PA.**

Dartmoor Dark Cornish Win at Chicago, Dec. 1913, 1-5 cock, 4-5 hen, 1 cockerel, 2 pullet, demonstrating the fact that the Dartmoor line is still a leader among Cornish. A limited number of eggs for disposal. Write your wants. **Dartmoor Yards, C. S. Brent, Prop., Oconomowoc, Wisc.**

R. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively **WINNERS** at all leading shows in America. Have won more 1st and 2nd at Madison Square Garden than any other exhibitor or breeder. Show and breeding stock for sale. Mention A. P. W. **T. A. McKITTRICK, Hudson, N. Y.**

\$7.75 Buys this **New 1915 Model Reliance 150-Egg Incubator** With 150 Chick Brooder \$10.50

Freight Paid East of Missouri River and North of Tennessee. Good allowance in other territory.

Built with same superior features as have made our machines leaders since 1906, with addition of Glass Door and Ideal Safety Lamp. Especially recommended to beginners on account of its automatic operation. Gives larger hatches. Uses less oil.

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—We Guarantee the Hatch—We Include Everything FREE
Order direct from adv. on our money-back guarantee—satisfaction, or write quickly for full details. We save you \$10 easy. We furnish fertile eggs for hatching if desired. Ask for prices. **RELIANCE INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 53, FREEPORT, ILLS.**

A TEXT BOOK of reliable and authoritative information on America's oldest and most popular variety. Explains standard requirements and tells how to select the breeders and mate for best results. A book for the amateur or professional breeder.

Edited by **WILLIAM C. DENNY**

Contributed to by such well known breeders as: E. B. Thompson, Victor Bradley, A. C. Smith, A. C. Hawkins, C. H. Latham, W. S. Russell, M. F. Delano, F. W. Briggs, C. H. Welles, J. H. Parks and others.

Profusely illustrated by Franklin L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling and I. W. Burgess. Three full page illustrations

Trenton, N. J.; Mt. Holly, N. J. The following engagements are booked: Danbury, Conn., Nov. 24-28; Palace, New York, Dec. 1-5; Caldwell, N. J., Dec. 8-12; Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15-19; Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 31 to Jan. 2; Woodbury, N. J., Jan. 21-23.

Frank Delancy, who recently severed his connection with the Poultry Fancier, Hanover, Pa., announces a new poultry weekly. The first issue is promised on November 26th. It will be called the "Poultry Press" and be a seven column, eight page affair after the style of the ordinary newspaper.

H. P. Schwab, Irondequoit, N. Y., the well known Plymouth Rock judge, has been appointed A. P. A. State Organizer by Secretary Campbell. We now hope to see a little life in the good old Empire State and we believe that Mr. Schwab is the man to start the ball a rolling, surely no person more widely known could have been selected.

By two years of persistent effort, selecting, crossing and re-crossing, Geo. White, an Ohio poultryman, has succeeded in producing what is believed to be the shortest legged variety of chicken in existence. The breed is a large white fowl not unlike the White Rock in body lines, but the legs are so short as to give the bird a setting appearance.

According to Government experts there has been for some time an extensive traffic in bad eggs in the State of Illinois. From evidence gathered there seems to be a definite market in Chicago for rots and spots at \$2.00 per case of thirty dozen, consequently the bad eggs from a wide area have found their way to this market. Federal, State and City authorities are now making a concentrated effort to put an end to this illegal traffic in rotten eggs.

The Pittsfield Poultry Farm, Skowhegan, Maine, and Holliston, Mass., is said to have produced 500,000 chicks during the past year. The owners are now planning on increasing the output and are building a third incubator cellar, in which they plan to install a 60,000 egg capacity Hall Mammoth. With the two cellars and equipment now in use, the addition of this new one will give a hatching capacity of 160,000 eggs every three weeks.

The egg laying contest at Storrs, Conn., closed Saturday, October 31, with Francis R. Lincoln's pen of White Leghorns leading with 2088 eggs to their credit. Tom Barron's White Wyandottes were a close second, being only three eggs behind the American pen. Their total was 2085. A pen of Connecticut White Leghorns not entered for competition reached a total of 2083 eggs, and the English White Leghorns made a mark of 2011 eggs. Two pens of White Wyandottes were next with the nice total of 1918 and 1901 eggs re-

spectively, while a pen of S. C. Reds rolled up a total of 1885 eggs.

In a recent letter Judge W. W. Graves Jefferson City, Mo., calls attention to the following facts concerning the poultry industry in Missouri. That there will be upwards of 50 poultry shows held in Missouri this season. There are 114 counties in the state making one show for less than three counties. Many of these shows have run for years whereas others appear for the first time this year. Mr. Graves adds "What state shows greater interest in Standard-bred poultry. If like conditions prevail in other states it bespeaks great progress".

HOW TO TELL A GOOD LAYER

An experienced man could go to a flock of fowls and, on being permitted to handle them, could select the fowls that are laying, and also the likeliest layers. A few hints on selection may here be acceptable to the men who never rear any pullets, but prefer to buy them from his own neighbor, or out of the dealer's cage. The objection to the latter is that when a bird has passed its pullet stage, or first year, very little proof of its age can then be gathered or given. Now as to selection, never purchase any birds because they happen to be cheap, unless you are sure they are healthy and came from healthy surroundings.

An unhealthy fowl is dear at a gift. The outward sign of a prospective layer is a very red comb of medium, and not abnormal size; a bright eye and free from liquid or of frothiness; a dry, clean mouth free from inside or outside growths and clear, clean breathing. Their carriage or style should be alert and active (if at liberty select the busy or restless birds). There is no real guide in type, because there are good layers in many breeds which vary considerably in type or shape. My choice of a bird would fall on one that carries its head very forward, and had what may be called storage room behind, viz., a deep broad posterior, and with legs well set apart, the wider the better, providing the bird is not misshapen. Size in the bird is nothing, because the biggest bird (in bulk) generally lay the fewest and smallest in size. The medium sized fowl, of whatever breed it represents, should be your selected bird for future eggs.

—H. Grainger.

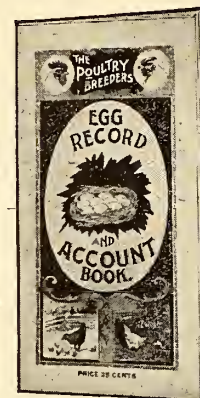
MONMOUTH WHITE AND BUFF LEGHORNS

Few strains of fowls are better or more favorably known than the Monmouth strain of S. C. White and Buff Leghorns. The Monmouth strain is the result of years of painstaking selection and scientific breeding on the part of J. C. Punderford and today they embody about all that is to be desired in an exhibition and laying strain. We say exhibition and laying strain advisedly as Mr. Punderford believes that the two go hand in hand and always kept that thought uppermost while working with his fowls.

He has a large quantity of stock for disposal and solicits the patronage of A. P. W. readers. When writing address Monmouth Poultry Farms, J. C. Punderford, Prop., Freneau, N. J., and mention seeing this notice in A. P. W.

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Record
of
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A simple, easy method for keeping correct account by the day, month and year of all expenses and income from eleven yards of fowls; also record of all eggs laid, set, or sold; chicks hatched, reared, sold, etc.; also record of orders as filled.

How much did you make last year?

This book was prepared to meet the need and demand for an accounting system whereby a breeder can rear poultry more intelligently as to profit and loss, and in its present form embraces the best of the systems employed by our most experienced poultry breeders.

The rapid sale of the several editions of this book and its universal approval by the poultry press and poultrymen is proof that it does the work for which it was designed.

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to AMERICAN POULTRY
WORLD and one Account
Book for 60 cents.

American Poultry Publishing Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.

3rd ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

STORRS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The third laying competition which ended Oct. 31, proved to be by far the closest hen race ever held at Storrs. The three leading pens, namely Lincoln's Leghorns, Barron's Wyandottes, and the Storrs Station's sour milk pen of Leghorns, all finished within five eggs of each other. The three pens taken together laid a total of considerably more than 6000 eggs. Thus no one of the three pens was able to lay quite a quarter of one per cent. more eggs than either of the other two.

The total production for the year for all pens, 820 hens, amounted to 117,902 which is an average of nearly 144 eggs for every individual that participated in the contest. The fact that some hens are better than other hens, was most strikingly brought out in this contest. For instance, the average yield of the poorest competing pen of Leghorns was only a little more than 115 eggs per hen, whereas the average yield of the best pen of Leghorns was nearly 209 eggs per hen. If one compares the experimental pens it is found that the poorest pen of Leghorns yielded 55 eggs each, whereas the best pen yielded a little more than 208 eggs each, thus one is obliged to conclude that some hens are far superior to certain other hens, even though they are the same breed or variety.

Connecticut won first place for best individual work. A White Wyandotte owned by Merrythought Farm of Columbia, Conn., produced 265 eggs during the year. Massachusetts supplied the second best individual in a Buff Wyandotte owned by Dr. N. W. Sanborn of Holden, that laid 246 eggs, and the third best individual for the year proved to be a White Wyandotte owned by Neale Bros., of Apponaug, R. I. Thus it happens that three adjacent New England states have supplied the three best pens in a laying contest which included more than 800 hens from two countries and fifteen different states.

The three pens that finished strongest all laid within one egg of each other during the month of October. A Massachusetts pen of Buff Wyandottes won the blue ribbon for the month with a production of 129 eggs.

A Connecticut pen of Rhode Island Reds won second prize for the month with 128 and an English pen of Leghorns came third with a yield of 127 eggs.

The Connecticut State Poultry Association offered a special cash prize of \$50.00 to be awarded as follows: \$25.00 for first, \$15.00 for second and \$10.00 for third best pen in the contest owned by members of the Association. Francis F. Lincoln of Mt. Carmel, won the \$25.00 prize with his pen of Leghorns. Merrythought Farm of Columbia, won the \$15.00 prize with a pen of White Wyandottes and A. B. Brundage of Danbury, president of the association, won the \$10.00 prize with his pen of Rhode Island Reds.

The Experimental Pens in the con-

test including as they did five pens of White Leghorns and five pens of White Rocks, finished about as they have been going for the greater part of the year. The pens in both groups from which both green food and beef scrap had been withheld made the poorest yield. The three pens in both groups that were supplied freely with sour skim milk yielded better than those pens without the milk. The year's work seems to clearly indicate that the milk is of distinct advantage and that it can be very largely if not entirely substituted for either green food or for meat, but not for both. It appears that perhaps the logical thing to do in connection with the use

Breed	No. Eggs	Mash lbs.	Grain lbs.	Grit & Shell lbs.	Charcoal lbs.	Total Cost
Plymouth Rocks.....	1696 1578	431 321	497 545	39 36	10 3	19.15 17.65
Rhode Island Reds.....	1885 1617	509 386	472 417	50 41	3 3	20.06 16.43
White Wyandottes.....	2085 1918 1901	520 523 436	490 444 464	57 41 45	5 4 5	20.73 19.71 18.46
White Leghorns.....	2088 2010 1722	348 422 308	468 453 438	49 50 32	5 3 3	16.77 17.94 15.22
Total	18500	4204	4688	440	44	182.15
Average per hen.....	185	42	47	4.4	.4	1.82

The ten best individuals for the year are as follows:

Hen 152, Connecticut, 265 eggs.
Hen 400, Storrs Exp. Station, 255 eggs.

Hen 195, Massachusetts, 246 eggs.

Hen 413, Storrs Exp. Station, 243 eggs.

Hen 523, Connecticut, 238 eggs.

Hen 177, Rhode Island, 238 eggs.

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Our booklet on poultry raising tells how and contains other secrets valuable to the poultrymen. Price 15 cents.

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Holmwood's Columbian Rocks AN ESTABLISHED STRAIN of healthy, vigorous, prize winning birds, raised on free range. Our latest winnings—Buffalo, Jan. 1914 of 1st, 3rd and special hen; 1st and special cockerel; 1st pen; 2nd pullet special for Best Display is proof of quality—if more is wanted visit our yards, seeing is believing. No stock for sale—A limited number of Eggs at \$3 per 15.

MASON H. HOLMWOOD,

ORCHARD PARK, N. Y.

PRUYN'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

WIN First Pen, First Cockerel, Special Best Silver Wyandotte Male, Fifth Hen at Grand Central Palace. Four Firsts, Four Seconds, Three Thirds, Two Fourths and Seven Specials at Yonkers. Send for mating list. Have some choice cockerels to spare.

JOHN W. PRUYN,

Gray Oaks,

YONKERS, N. Y.

CHRISTIE'S
S.C. White and Brown Leghorns

Having been bred for fourteen consecutive years—represented all over the World—they stand today without an equal as egg producers, the foundation upon which all branches of the Poultry industry hinges. Before placing your order, write today for our illustrated catalogue, and read what thousands of our pleased patrons say in regard to the WORLD'S GREATEST LAYERS. "Better be right than sorry".

S. C. WHITE and BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS—\$15 PER 100

WAYNE POULTRY FARM, F. W. Christie, Prop., Box 67, STONY POINT, N. Y.

Hen 417, Storrs Exp. Station, 238 eggs.

Hen 678, England, 237 eggs.

Hen 534, New York, 236 eggs.

Hen 399, Storrs Exp. Station, 235 eggs.

The ten best pens for the year are as follows:

Francis F. Lincoln, Mt. Carmel, Conn., White Leghorns, 2088.

Tom Barron, Catforth, England, White Wyandottes, 2085.

Storrs Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn., White Leghorns, 2083.

Tom Barron, Catforth, England, White Leghorns, 2010.

Neale Bros., Apponaug, R. I., White Wyandottes, 1918.

Merrythought Farm, Columbia, Conn., White Wyandottes, 1901.

A. B. Brundage, Danbury, Conn., S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 1885.

Marwood Poultry Farm, Butler, Pa., White Leghorns, 1722.

Bonnie Brook Poultry Farm, Saratoga, N. Y., White Leghorns, 1704.

Cecil Guernsey, East Cobleskill, N. Y., White Leghorns, 1703.

Branford Farm, Groton, Conn., White Leghorns, 1701.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SPECIAL POULTRY COURSE

The unusual interest in poultry raising brought about by the rise in price of other foodstuffs has increased the demand for poultry instruction. To meet this demand the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri has established a special poultry course. This course is for busy people. It lasts seven weeks, beginning Monday, January 4, 1915, and ending Saturday, February 20. To acquaint the student with the problems of the poultry man, to teach him how to raise chickens more efficiently, to make him realize the chances of failure and also the opportunities for success—these are some of the things the special poultry course aims to accomplish.

The work is designed especially for the busy man who cannot spend more than seven weeks in fitting himself to be a poultry specialist, or to operate a small poultry plant with the same exactness that a poultry specialist would demand. The course covers the same field as that pursued by regular students, but takes up only the more practical aspects of the work. It deals with the fundamental things. It presents in a plain, sensible manner the principles of poultry culture and acquaints the student with the practices of poultry raising.

The equipment of the poultry department is complete and modern. The Poultry Building is a stone structure 30 x 60 and has three class rooms besides an incubator cellar, having a dozen types of incubators and a capacity for 2,500 eggs. The poultry plant covers five acres, has a housing capacity of 700 mature birds, and brooding capacity for 2,000 chicks. The buildings have a total of 400 running feet and consists of twenty-five pens for instructional work. The stock consists of many varieties, thus affording the student an excellent opportunity to

learn the points of the different breeds.

The work consists of lectures, laboratory and practice work. There is a lecture daily upon such subjects as housing, yarding, breeds, and breeding, fattening, killing, dressing, marketing, feeding for egg production, diseases, incubating, brooding and general summer care. The laboratory work is daily and covers the subjects mentioned above, but consists of actual work, such as drawing and criticising plans, judging chickens for fancy and utility purposes, grading eggs, killing and dressing fowls, making and applying louse powder, mating pens, studying incubators, brooders, etc.

The practice course is work in which the student feeds and cares for laying hens, operates incubators, brooders, etc., and learns the art of poultry raising by doing the thing itself.

In addition to the above, the regular student in the Special Poultry Course can supplement his poultry work in orcharding and small fruits, and dairying, if he so chooses.

AMERICAN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB

The American White Plymouth Rock Club wishes to announce the election of the following officers for the coming year: President, H. W. Halbach, Waterford, Wis.; vice-president, W. Frazier Harrison, Orland, Pa.; Sec.-treasurer, M. L. Chapman, Brown's Mills, N. J.; Executive Committee, M. F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; C. W. Whitney, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. T. F. Waldron, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Reese V. Hicks, Brown's Mills, N. J.; Guy Daily, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Theodore Poole, DeWitt, N. Y.; W. R. Graves, Roselle,

Ill.; Secretary of the New England Division, Wm. H. Maher, West Haven, Conn.; Eastern Division, J. D. Koons, Treichler, Pa.; Central Division, L. H. Wible, Chanute, Kansas; Southern Division, Frank Potts, Charlotte, N. C.; Western Division, R. G. Goss, McAlester, Okla.; Coast Division, Chris. Daniels, Hoquiam, Wash. The annual club meeting will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 18, 1915. In addition to the regular cash prizes there will be two hundred dollars distributed as follows: 5 dollars from first to fifth place in all classes, 25 dollars for best display, 15 dollars for second best display, 10 dollars for third best display, also several cups. For further particulars address M. L. Chapman, Brown's Mills, N. J.

SUNNYSIDE WHITE LEGHORNS

Readers interested in quality S. C. White Leghorns that are grown on absolutely free range should write Glenn L. Wheeler, Penn Yan, N. Y. Mr. Wheeler has several large apple and fruit farms and keeps a pen of his noted Leghorns on each one. As their are no other birds these are allowed free and unrestricted range, a feature that makes for constitutional vigor and productiveness.

Being a stickler for quality, Mr. Wheeler has practiced selective breeding and has discarded all specimens that did not come up to his ideas, consequently his flock are most uniform as far as standard quality is concerned and he is called on annually to supply birds of both sex for exhibition purposes and it is seldom that they fail to bring home the blue. We are advised that Mr. Wheeler has a surplus of good birds at this time and we believe that he will quote attractive prices to those who mean business. Mention A. P. W. when writing him.

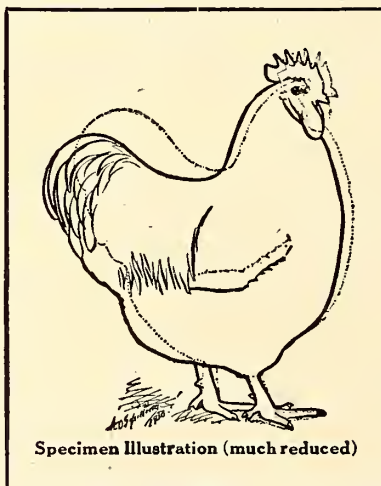
SILVER AND GOLDER CAMPINES

Readers interested in these beautiful and popular egg machines should refer to the advertising of Manhattan Farms, Geo. E. Noeth, Prop., Brighton, N. Y., on the inside front cover of this issue. Mr. Noeth was among the first to take up the breeding of Campines and has established one of the largest flocks in the country. That his flocks possess the quality is amply proven by his phenomenal winnings in past years at New York, Philadelphia, etc. This season he is not exhibiting and will therefore have a large surplus of stock for disposal. All readers desirous of improving their stock should address Manhattan Farms at once and mention A. P. W.

The ORPINGTONS

BLACK, BUFF AND WHITE

A COMPLETE AND AUTHORITATIVE TEXT BOOK and Instructive Treatise devoted to the Orpington Fowl, the most popular breed in England and one of the leading favorites of Standard-bred poultry in America.



Specimen Illustration (much reduced)

This book (80 large pages and cover) tells how to select breeders and how to mate for best results. Care, feeding and management fully discussed.

Edited by J. H. DREVENSTEDT, Breeder and Judge of 25 years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee 1898, 1905 and 1910

Fully Illustrated by F. L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, I. W. Burgess and others.

CONTENTS:

- Chapter I—Orpington Origin.
- Chapter II—Orpington Type.
- Chapter III—Black Orpingtons.
- Chapter IV—Buff Orpingtons.
- Chapter V—White Orpingtons.
- Chapter VI—Non-Standard Varieties.
- Chapter VII—Orpingtons as Exhibition Fowl.
- Chapter VIII—What Breeders Say.
- Chapter IX—Orpingtons as Utility Fowl.

The most valuable feature of all. Text and Illustrations are based on the changes in the 1910 American Standard of Perfection.

Tells what changes were made, why they were made and how they will affect the mating and breeding problems that now confront the breeders of Orpingtons. Progressive breeders and exhibitors who wish to keep abreast of the times cannot afford to be without this book. Text supplemented by over sixty illustrations, by Sewell, Schilling and Burgess, a study in pictures that will prove valuable to breeders, bringing clearly before the eyes of all Orpington admirers in the minutest detail every point of value in the fowl. The book consists of 80 large pages, 8½x11½, is printed on first class paper and bound in a handsome cover.

PRICE, 75 CENTS, POSTPAID, or \$1.00 including a year's subscription to American Poultry World, or will be sent free for three annual subscriptions to American Poultry World at 50 cents each.

AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY,

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

SUSSEX, ENGLAND'S ALL-ROUND GENERAL PURPOSE FOWL

BY LEN RAWNSLEY

Rawnsley-Shields Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio

I have been asked to state my experience in breeding and exhibiting this fine breed which is just gaining a foothold in America. It is the greatest surprise to me that the Sussex fowl has not been discovered or tried by the American people long before this, as I have been acquainted with the breed in England several years, and have watched its progress from its being introduced some years ago. In England they were first bred extensively around Sussex, Essex, and the South of England. When they were introduced into the London market as dressed poultry, they made the biggest hit of any breed that were ever produced on that market. It is safe to say more chickens go into the London market than into any other market in the world, and I know for a fact that in dressed poultry in the London market alone there are more Sussex fowls than any other three breeds combined, which proves beyond doubt or question that, as table poultry, they have no equal. At the Dairy Show, London, where they specialize in having a big classification in dressed table fowl, Sussex have won the great prizes for the "best pair of pure bred table fowl" for over ten or twelve years, and this year they excelled all others with a pair of cockerels shown, winning cup, medal, and all the leading honors available for dressed poultry, weighing when dressed 25 pounds. This will give the reader some idea of the size, vigor, and vitality of this wonderful breed.

A still greater feature in the Sussex, in my estimation, is their wonderful laying quality. For instance, we purchased the 1st pen of Light Sussex at Madison Square last winter, buying the complete string of Reds and Lights from Mr. Clem Watson of England. The pen of Lights was shipped to us from the Baltimore Show. Now, these birds had left England, crossed the water, were in New York several days before the show, were shown that week in Madison Square Garden, were held there several days before the Baltimore Show, were taken down to Baltimore and exhibited, and were shipped from Baltimore to Columbus. The night they arrived at the express office, from five Light females we got two eggs. The next morning they were brought on a wagon to the farm, a distance of about six miles; an egg was laid on the way up, and two more after their arrival, and from these five females we averaged three eggs a day, and they laid four or five eggs a day on several occasions, and laid right into the hot summer, when they moulted. These birds arrived here in the worst weather we had last winter; there was a heavy snow and the thermometer was below zero, and kept around zero for six weeks or two months, and the birds were confined to the coop. We mated the birds up and the eggs

proved wonderfully fertile, and the chicks grew with vigor and vitality. At Hagerstown we showed young stock, under five months old, in Speckled and Red Sussex, which were fully furnished, up to standard weight, and the pullets were ready to lay.

It was a source of great satisfaction to all breeders of Sussex that the American Poultry Association recognized the qualifications of these birds by admitting two out of the three colors to the standard of perfection. There is no breed in America today that has a better or brighter future than the Sussex, and credit is due American poultry fanciers for combining qualities to make a perfect utility and exhibition fowl.

The Reds and Speckels have proven equally as good layers in all climates as the Lights. We predict that it will not be long before the greatest utility farms in this country will be stocked largely with Sussex, for, as an egg producer, quick grower, and early maturer, they have no superior, and few, if any, equals. They are similar in flavor and growth to the Orpington, and while we consider the Orpington one of the finest fowls that was ever produced, they are finding their biggest rivals in the Sussex.

ROSE'S ORPINGTONS

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an illustration of one of H. A. Rose's winning Buff Orpington males, while in his advertising on page 95 three winning Buffs and three winning Blacks are shown. Mr. Rose's record with these two varieties in the leading shows of the country is a noted one and all who are not familiar with this record should write today for a copy of his beautiful free catalogue, with a handsome illustration of his winners in colors. When writing mention A. P. W. and address H. A. Rose, Box A, Font-hill, Ont., Canada.

GREAT WESTERN OHIO SHOW

The sixth annual Grand Western Ohio show will be held in the new Armory in Eaton, Ohio, January 25-30, 1915. Five previous shows have been held under this management demonstrating that rousing successful shows can be held by square dealing with the exhibitors and hating those who are not square from the association and their shows. The 1914 show was a rousing success at which over 100 silver cups were given away and with 1,000 birds present. This year will see over 100 cups given away proving our claim as THE WORLD'S GREATEST SILVER CUP SHOW.

We expect the largest show of the Central States this year in the best show room of the country. We will coop your birds in uniform cooping. Premium list will be off the press December 1st, let the secretary put your name on the list to receive one as soon as out. Address, Great Western Ohio Show, W. T. Stephen, Ass't. Secretary, Eaton, Ohio.

Renew Your Subscription Now!

Send us 50 cents today for one year, or \$1.00 for a three years subscription to *American Poultry World*.

Better still, send us two new subscribers at the regular rate and we will send you *American Poultry World* one year for your trouble.

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World's Champion Hatching Outfit, 13 more Championships added last season. Big FREE Book Gives Particulars.

21 TIMES

World's Champion

In the 1914 Championship Contest conducted by Successful Farming the Belle City Hatching Outfits entered by owners won thirteen championships of the total of 28 awards in

contest with all other machines, regardless of price.

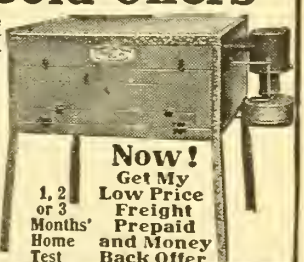
Write for My \$800 Gold Offers

These offers open the way for you to greatly increase your poultry profits this season. Join the money-making world's champion poultry raisers. Write me at once for full particulars. They come to you in my great new

Free Book, "Hatching Facts"

Book gives you the whole wonderful story of the Belle City's 21 World's Championship hatches. Letters from users telling how thousands of men and women are making high percentage hatches and big money with the Belle City everywhere. Gives you my 10-year Money-Back Guarantee. Quotes you my low prices—Freight Prepaid. Your name on a postal brings the book. Write today to Jim Rohan, Pres.

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1, 2 or 3 Months' Home Test

STANDARD BRED FOWLS

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

WHITE LEGHORN COCKEREL—BLUE ANDALUSIAN.

Q. I have an S. C. White Leghorn cockerel that is about five months old, he is fine shape every way except that he is a little high in tail and has a yellowish cast to his feathers, his ear lobes are also slightly yellow. He weighs about four pounds. Is he a bird fit to breed from?

A. As this bird appears to have about all that is undesirable in the present day standard S. C. White Leghorn, you cannot afford to use him as a breeder unless you are breeding for utility purposes alone. With the progress that has been made in this variety, there is little excuse for anyone using a creamy male even in utility matings. You had better dispose of him and purchase a good bird for breeding purposes.

Q. (b) Can you tell me where there is a good place in this state to get Blue Andalusians? **B. W.,** East Jewett, N. Y.

A. Addresses of breeders are never given in this department. Consult the advertising columns of A. P. W., or send for a copy of the Blue Andalusian Club Book, which gives a list of the breeders. A copy can be obtained by addressing the club secretary, H. L. Peck, Champaign, Ill.

FROSTED COMB AND WATTLES.

Q. I have a fine Black Minorca cock bird that I would like to show at our coming show, but he had his comb and wattles frosted last winter, and I have been told that he is disqualified. The point of the comb for about one-half its length is gone and the lower portion of his wattle. **M. Q.,** Dunville, Canada.

A. This is not a disqualification, but will, of course, handicap the bird to some extent. In cases of this kind much depends upon the judge and in placing the awards upon such specimens, if any doubt exists, the bird is supposed to receive the benefit. It is not uncommon to see birds at our winter shows with badly frosted combs.

CROOKED BREASTS.

Q. We have some Leghorn cockerels that are bred to win and have the shape and color. They have, however, made their roosting place since chicks in the apple trees, and as a result, some of the best ones have a dent in the breast. The breast is perfectly straight excepting for the dent, which conforms to the size of the small limb on which they roosted. Now, would this disqualify in a first-class show? Would it come under the head of crooked breasts? **G. D. B.,** Bangor, N. Y.

A. The latest edition of the American Standard of Perfection does not treat crooked breasts as a disqualification, but under "Cutting for Defects," provides a cut of 1-2 to 2 points. Properly, a crooked breast is an hereditary characteristic, while in the case of your cockerels, this slight deformity is caused by the birds roosting on a small round roost when too young. In placing the awards a judge is supposed to give

the specimen the benefit of the doubt under all disqualifying clauses and in cases such as you cite, should be governed accordingly in cutting for defects. There is a decided difference between a breast or keel bone that is naturally crooked and one that shows an injury from too early roosting on small, round perches. Birds, especially those intended for exhibition, should be provided with flat perches not less than two inches wide, and never be permitted to roost in trees where it is necessary for them to take a death grip on a small limb to enable them to preserve their equilibrium. Supply a perch of sufficient width upon which they can rest without gripping it. This can only be considered as a defect, and under a judge that understands his business, should have little effect upon the awards.

WASHING AND BLEACHING.

Q. As a subscriber I desire to avail myself of the opportunity of having a question answered through your department. I am an amateur and keep White Wyandottes, which I expect to exhibit at a few of our local shows, and would like to ask you how to proceed to wash white birds. I know there is such a thing as bleaching the brassiness out and would like your advice along this line. My hens and pullets are nice and white, but my cockerels are a little brassy. It is said that the old breeders bleach their birds, and I don't see why we amateurs can't if we know how. Thanking you for any assistance you may render. **A. S.,** Archibald, Ohio.

A. The proper washing of white birds can only be acquired by experience. We can tell you how to go about it, and the results of your efforts will show how careful and thorough you were in doing the work. First procure four washtubs and be sure that they are perfectly clean. Fill the first 2-3 full of warm water, fill the remaining three, each 2-3 full of water, each one a trifle cooler than the preceding one, the fourth just having the chill taken off. The first tub is for washing proper and the other three for rinsing. Tub number four, or the last rinsing water, should have a little blueing added, slightly more than would be used in laundrying clothes. The bird to be washed should be placed gently in the water of the first tub in such a manner that struggling and flapping the wings is impossible. After becoming accustomed to the water, most birds will remain quiet and you may proceed with the washing. Procure a bar of ivory soap and, after the feathers are thoroughly wet, begin at the head and wash each section carefully, first the neck and hackle, then the breast, next the wings and back, then the fluff, and last the tail. Use plenty of soap and exercise care and always rub in the direction the feathers lay. Hold the soap in the hand and rub directly on the feather always from the base to the point of feather. On the wing and main tail

feathers, a hand scrub or sponge may be used, but observe the same care and always work in the direction of the end of the feather. Carelessness in this particular separates the little barbs that hold the web of of feather and a mussy appearance results. After you think you have the dirt all loosened, rinse out as much as you can in the wash water, then place the bird in the next tub. The object in rinsing is to remove the soap from the feathers and the thoroughness with which this is done has a great deal to do with the appearance of the bird when dry. When the last tub is reached, after giving a thorough rinsing, squeeze as much water from the feathers as possible. This is done by passing the hands over the body from head to tail, at the same time exerting sufficient pressure to squeeze out much of the surplus water. Now place the bird in a clean coop that is well bedded with clean straw or shavings, the coop should be in a warm room, one in which the temperature is at least 90 degrees, as the drying has much to do with the bird's appearance. Keep the temperature up for a couple of hours and then let it fall gradually to normal. When thoroughly dry examine the shanks carefully and remove all dirt that appears under the scales. This may be done with a tooth picks or a sharpened stick, then with a little soap and warm water and a small soft brush, thoroughly wash and brush the shanks.

We cannot give you any information on the use of peroxide, as we think its use is uncalled for, as there is no excuse nowadays of preparing brassy White Wyandottes for exhibition, when so many stay-white males are produced. That some breeders use peroxide in conditioning white

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Every poultry raiser and every beginner should have this practical book. It not only tells you how to be successful in raising chickens and ducks, but offers you the most successful machines to work with. Explains why the heating method used, and the application of moisture produces the largest number of vigorous and fully developed chicks that live. It also tells all about the new

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which has met the test of practical poultry raisers and proved to be the "best ever" for successfully rearing chicks after they are hatched. Constructed of galvanized steel, uses very little oil, easily portable and a labor saver.



Prairie State Incubators Now \$9 to \$38

Prairie State Incubators are in a class all their own, because they embody so many exclusive features, for instance: Top radiant heat, down draft ventilation and applied moisture. Guaranteed to have the most uniform heat, and the most natural method of incubation. They are not to be compared with others in method of construction or materials used. Used and endorsed by more poultry experts and Agr. Colleges than any other incubator made.

Prairie State Incubator Co., 202 Main St., Homer City, Pa.



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Catalog

birds, we are not prepared to confirm or deny, personally we have never seen it used and could not point an accusing finger at any breeder. We are absolutely against its use, as from what we know of the nature of the preparation we believe that it would give the feather an unnatural whiteness that is a lifeless color, and anything that destroys the natural color is faking, or mighty close to it.

JUST CHICKENS

Reminiscences of an Attack of Chicken Fever By Rio

If you have escaped the contagion of Chicken fever you are doubtless to be congratulated, since it has spread so widely in every direction and so many have become victims of its ravages, ourselves among the countless numbers.

I cannot say just when the crisis of the fever was reached in our case. Looking back it would seem that every stage of the disease had a distinct crisis of its own. There certainly were several e'er we arrived at the normal stage where things happened in perfectly normal ways, hatching included.

About our first incubating! Ah, yes, I look back to that period with keenest enjoyment for if ever in this great world people enjoyed their employment and permitted others to enjoy it with them, that work was ours, and we the enthusiastic doers thereof. If only we might live it all over again with the relish of a first experience.

You can see us, can't you? Billy and me and one of those cycle incubators? Note how carefully we pace every egg, thinking as so many have thought before and since, that each egg represents a baby chick, then the daily nay, hourly care bestowed till the first faint sound announces the tiny life, the wonderful miracle I always think it, that has taken place within the shell. And now our interest has increased if such a thing were possible a hundred fold. We have reached the highest temperature in chicken fever and our methods of finishing that particular incubation are all our own.

We begin at once to share our chickens with every man, woman and child that chances to come near our premises. Everybody must see our baby chicks and if such reasons or excuses for opening the incubator are not frequent enough to satisfy us, we invent a few, we must see the thermometer, remove shells, etc., etc. Do you need to be told of the half hatched, poor little fellows that we in our early ignorance tried to help out of the shell by swathing them in wet hot flannel. But we've learned some things about incubating since our first attempt. We've taken the lessons taught by that dear teacher experience, as well as those gained from experience of others, and I am sure that you conclude we have learned something since our initiation and could you see our beautiful Silver Campines, prize winners at the last State Fair, you would be convinced that even our first incubating was not

a total failure, and the chicken fever is not the worst disease a human may contract.

BEAN'S COLUMBIAN ROCKS

We dare say that no breeder in the United States has produced more high class Columbian Plymouth Rocks than Frank G. Bean, Collegeville, Pa. In addition to possessing prize winning quality his strain are known as wonderful egg producers, in fact the Columbian Rock hen making the highest individual record in the North American Egg Laying contest just closed is of Mr. Bean's strain. This particular hen made the phenomenal record of 286 eggs in 365 days. When a man produces a strain of fowls that wins the blue both in the show room and in the laying pen he has achieved high success as a breeder and poultry raisers should be interested in his accomplishment. To learn more of this noted strain of Columbian Plymouth Rocks write Frank G. Bean, Collegeville, Pa., for his catalogue and mention A. P. W.

"OCULUM"

The manufacturers of "Oculum" make some very strong claims for this remedy and so confident are they of its true merits that they offer to send you a bottle absolutely free and permit you to test it to your own satisfaction. If it fails to fulfill their claims it costs you nothing. On the other hand if you find it a valuable remedy and believe it will cure colds, roup, etc., you are expected to send \$5.00 or \$1.00, depending upon the size bottle procured.

They have an interesting ad on page 98, look it up and write them today.

ANDREWS' WHITE WYANDOTTES

No variety has had more lasting popularity than the White Wyandottes. They appear to fit in any place a fowl is wanted whether it be for fancy, market or laying purposes. Among those who have made more than ordinary success with White Wyandottes is J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass. Mr. Andrews has been a regular exhibitor at the great Boston show for many years and has succeeded in winning more prizes than any other exhibitor.

We understand that he has produced a grand lot

of stock this season and is prepared to quote prices on birds that can win anywhere in America. It would be good policy for A. P. W. readers who are interested in this variety to write Mr. Andrews for his 24 page illustrated catalogue, it's free if you mention A. P. W.

*** Properly constructed poultry houses are essential to success. Learn how to build them by purchasing a copy, "Poultry Houses and Fixtures." Fifty cents post paid ***

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Also high class Columbian Wyandottes and S. C. Buff Leghorns; Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks. Write your wants to A. G. BARLOW, Box W, MEDINA, N. Y.

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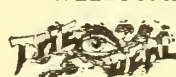
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The famous "Everlay Strain." 200,000 chicks for 1915. Seven Hall Mammoth Incubators, nothing but White Leghorns on our farms and the best you can buy at any price. Reasonable prices, prompt reliable service. Our customers stay by us every year because no where else can our stock be equalled 60 page catalog free. Book your orders now for early chicks.

THE EVERLAY FARM, Box 240 G, METHUEN, MASS.

Choice Juicy Birds

A nicely fattened chicken, tasty turkey or duck, cooked as only Mother knows how—now is the time to begin fattening for the holidays, when the folks all come home. Feed this mash: 10 lbs. ground hulled oats or barley; 10 lbs. cornmeal; 5 lbs. middlings and one-fourth of a 50-cent package of

Pratts Poultry Regulator

and watch them gain. It makes plump birds with sound, savory flesh that cooks so tender it just "falls apart"—you know the kind. Or, if you have birds for the market they bring top notch prices.

Buy a 4-lb. package at 50 cents, or, better yet, a 25-lb. pail at \$2.50. Pratts Poultry Regulator should be given the year round. If you try it and do not like it, your money comes back for the asking. That is true of everything with the Pratt Label.

Pratts Roup Remedy (tablets or powder) cures Roup and Colds, and keeps the well birds well—the one unfailing remedy. Keep on hand and be prepared. Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

Pratts Poultry Disinfectant kills Lice and Mites, is easy to use. It destroys unhealthy odors and keeps the poultry house sweet and clean; only \$1.00 a gallon can, 60c. a half gallon, 35c. a quart.

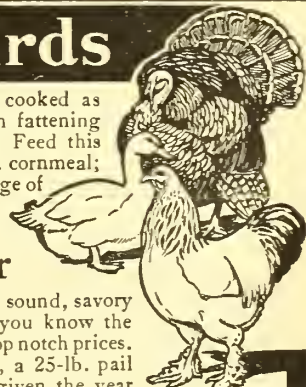
Remember when you buy Pratts at any of our 40,000 dealers, the guaranty to satisfy, or your money back, always goes with it.

PRATT FOOD CO.

Philadelphia

Chicago

Toronto



HOW TO SELECT AND OPERATE AND INCUBATOR

USERS OF INCUBATORS ARE GIVEN THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS IN A NEW FREE PUBLICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENTITLED "NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION OF HENS' EGGS" (FARMERS' BULLETIN No. 585)

See that the incubator is running steadily at the desired temperature before filling with eggs. Do not add fresh eggs to a tray containing eggs which are undergoing incubation.

Turn the eggs twice daily after the second and until the nineteenth day. Cool the eggs once daily, according to the weather from the seventh to the nineteenth day.

Turn the eggs before caring for the lamps.

Attend to the machine carefully at regular hours.

Keep the lamp and wick clean.

Test the eggs on the seventh and fourteenth days.

Do not open the machine after the eighteenth day until the chickens are hatched.

In setting up and operating an incubator follow the directions of the manufacturer. There are a large number of reliable American-made incubators, but the department cannot recommend any particular kind. It does advise, however, that poultry raisers select an incubator that has already given satisfaction in the vicinity where it is to be used. As the cost of the machine is small compared with the eggs it hatches, it is a good investment to get a well-constructed incubator instead of a cheap one, which requires more attention and wears out quicker. The equipment of most incubators is so subject to change that particular lamps, regulators, etc., cannot be recommended. The lamp, however, should have a bowl large enough to hold enough oil to burn 36 hours under average weather conditions, should be easy to remove and replace, should set absolutely tight in position, and be at a convenient height.

INCUBATORS HOLDING MORE EGGS PREFERABLE

An incubator holding 60 eggs calls for as much time and care as one holding 360, and for ordinary use, a machine of at least 150 egg capacity seems most satisfactory. On those large farms that use individual-lamp incubators, the machine usually holds from 300 to 400 eggs, and a small machine is sometimes used for a preliminary test, the eggs being transferred to the large incubator after the first or second test. Large machines cost less in proportion to the number of eggs they hold than smaller ones. However, smaller machines are valuable under special conditions, as for preliminary testing.

Chickens are more even in size when they are all hatched within a short time of each other than when the incubating period is extended over many weeks. Many poultrymen, therefore, believe that it pays to have an incubator large enough to hatch most of their stock in two, or at most, three hatches. Much time in tending to the incubators and brooders is saved in this way. A fair estimate for a poultry farm is to have the incubator hold as many eggs as there are hens, provided that about one-half

of the flock is to be renewed yearly and no outside hatching is carried on.

WELL-VENTILATED ROOM FOR INCUBATOR

A well-ventilated room, which is not subject to great variations in temperature, should be selected for the incubator. If built above ground, the wall should be double and the entire building insulated. In sections that have a mild climate, machines may be operated in buildings with single walls, but a well-insulated room is always preferable.

Where only a few small machines are used they are generally run in a room or cellar of the house. Good results in hatching may be secured in cellars as well as in rooms, and these are more commonly used. Many of these cellars are provided with some system of ventilation beside windows, muslin screens on the windows often providing good ventilation without draft, and keeping the sun from shining on the machines. Cement floors are easier to keep clean than dirt floors. Where the equipment is extensive, a special cellar or house should be provided.

HOW TO OPERATE A MACHINE

In setting up the machine, get it perfectly level. Do not plane off the door if it sticks, until the machine has been heated up and thoroughly dried. Run the machine at about 102° F. for a day before putting in the eggs. Afterwards do not touch the regulator for several hours as it takes this time for

the machine to come back to its regular temperature.

The temperature should remain nearly even. When the bulb of the thermometer rests directly on the eggs the temperature is usually held at 101½° to 102° F. the first week, 102° to 103° F. the second week, and 103° F. the last week; while a hanging thermometer is operated at about 102° to 102½° F. the first two weeks, and 103° F. the last week.

The eggs tend to throw off more heat as they develop, so that occasionally the regulator needs to be changed slightly, but it should not be changed any more than is absolutely necessary. The temperature of the egg chamber may be lowered by lowering the flame of the lamp in the middle of the day. Regulate the incubator before opening the door to tend to the eggs. Most operators tend to their machines two or three times daily.

CAUSES OF POOR HATCHES

The cause of poor hatches is a much discussed question, which depends on a great variety of circumstances. A poor hatch is more apt to be due to the condition of the eggs previous to hatching than to incubation, although improper handling of either factor will produce the same results. When eggs fail to hatch, see whether the breeding stock is kept under conditions which tend to produce strong, fertile germs in the eggs, if the eggs have been handled properly before incubation, and whether the conditions were right during incubation, as judged by the time of the hatch.

A daily temperature record should be kept of each machine. The operator can thus compare the temperature at which the machines have been kept, which may prove valuable in the future work, especially if the brooder records can be checked back against those of the incubator.

Every poultry raiser who contemplates

AT THE LAST BIG SYRACUSE, NEW YORK STATE, FAIR

in the largest and best class of S. C. Reds yet shown in the east, we won Best Display. Our First Prize Hen winning Color Special over crack pullets. Stock for sale.

Address GEO. W. TRACEY,

S. C. Red Specialist,

KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

BE HAPPY INDEPENDENT BUY A VIRGINIA FARM

Why not move now to the country with the greatest future—the South. Virginia and North Carolina are the Garden Spots. Mild climate, close to big markets. You can earn more here. Virginia apples sell for highest prices. Corn 50 to 100 bushels to acre, alfalfa 4 to 6 tons per acre, wheat, oats and all legumes thrive. Average rainfall 45 inches. List of desirable farms—\$15.00 acre and up along the Norfolk & Western Ry. Write while you think of it for literature.

F. H. LA BAUME, Agr'l Agent, N. & W. Ry.,
Room No. 328, N. & W. Ry. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

YOU MUST COME TO US FOR QUALITY IN

SILVER AND GOLDEN CAMPINES AND BLACK LANGSHANS

Our State Fair record of 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 1 fifth proves it. (Look up the report in October issue). We are prepared to share the quality with you. Let us know your needs. Write today and let's get acquainted.

MCDONOUGH & BIDWELL,

Box W,

NEWARK, N. Y.

SUNNYBROOK FARM

EATONTOWN, N. J.

American Poultry World,

Gentlemen:—We thank you for your *Syracuse Show Report*. Yes, our *Columbian Wyandottes* won four out of five firsts, namely, first and second cock, first and third hen, first cockerel, third pullet and first young pen (no old pen shown). The same week our White Wyandottes were winning in the hands of a customer.

We can supply extra choice show birds with confidence.

We are now ready to book orders for utility White Wyandotte eggs for hatching.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND.

setting up an incubator is advised to write for the new bulletin, to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Among other details it has paragraphs on moisture and ventilation, testing eggs, and disinfecting and storing incubators.

PITTSBURGH'S BIG SHOW JANUARY 18-25, 1915

The men in charge of the "Poultry Exposition of Pittsburgh" feel that they have won the right to designate their show as a truly "national" show. They have a very large, well-lighted, well-ventilated hall, their premiums are liberal, their specials attractive and the number and quality of birds exhibited entitle this show to be placed among the great yearly events in the poultry world. Frederick G. Davis, president of the Poultry Exposition of Pittsburgh, Inc., has issued a communication to their friends everywhere, from which we quote:

It is a privilege to use the columns of your publication to say a few words to the poultry breeders and fanciers generally, concerning the "Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh" about which I wish you to know more, for it has been demonstrated that the more you know about our association the more convinced you will become that it has accomplished wonderful results.

The original object of our organization was a little different from most other similar organizations, perhaps no better, but I think so, and our original plans have not weakened, but strengthened from year to year. They provided in every possible detail, for all the advantages to be with the exhibitor and eliminated completely any and all advantages to the association, individually or collectively. Now do not misunderstand me, for we are only average beings, and have an average longing for success, but I want you to realize that the cause for the existence of our association was as it is today, that we believe in certain fixed principles governing poultry exhibitions, the chief of which are unquestionable judging by unquestionable judges, and the complete elimination of all influence directly or indirectly, upon awards of the show by any one connected with it, in other words, to insure the exhibitor just as much unadulterated fairness of action and method, as lies within our power to give.

This was not a sudden attack of virtue, not at all, but it was simply the fulfillment of ideals that found expression each year for nearly thirty years with the writer as he watched, pondered and wondered as a breeder and exhibitor of poultry. So we come to you again stronger than ever before, in our faith that you and every reputable breeder of poultry wants exactly what he is entitled to in the show room, no more, but no less, and that when he is not as fortunate in the awards as he wished for, he still will know that his birds have been passed upon by the best judges procurable, and under the best and fairest methods we have been able to devise. Such an exhibition and such conditions make winning a thousand times more valuable than less stringent methods could possibly yield.

Now a word to the fancier who appreciates hot competition, and realizes the true value of winning under such conditions. Those of you who attended our last exhibition must have been impressed with the quality of the exhibits, and the high quality it took to win, a condition brought about by the fact that our exhibition is usually the 1st of the big shows of this country, and as a natural result, the best birds or many other shows are concentrated at ours, insuring us a larger percentage of the "winners" from all sections of the country in competition, in fact, our exhibition is called the "National Championship Show of the United States". Under such conditions it takes good birds to win "first", but as one exhibitor said to us, "I had rather win 'third' in such a show as this, under such judging as this, than to win 'first' in any of the smaller and less classy shows".

We have done, are doing, and will continue to do, everything that we can do, to make our exhibition better from year to year.

No one man, or number of men possess all the good and wise ideas relative to a poultry exhibition, and here is where all those who want to put poultry exhibitions and poultry business generally upon a higher level and keep them there, can do us a kindness by making suggestions for our exhibition that will be of benefit to the exhibitor or the management. I assure you such suggestions will be much appreciated.

It is an honor and a privilege to be in close relationship with an organization that has never lost the thought of the best efforts of every man connected with it, and of the continuous efforts to purge the business of anything and everything that tends to lower the highest ideals and best standards.

Secretary W. P. Craig, 303 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., will be pleased to enter the name of any of our readers for a premium list of the fourth annual show of the Poultry Exposition of Pittsburgh, Inc. Remember the dates, January 18-23.

*** The good points of all varieties of Leghorns are described in our latest breed book "The Leghorns." Procure a copy by sending us one dollar ***

FISKE'S WHITE LEGHORNS

The reputation of Harlo J. Fiske, 891 B, Westfield St., W. Springfield, Mass., is too well known to need any elaboration here.

For years Mr. Fiske has been a prominent factor in the production of high class S. C. White Leghorns and since the establishment of his farm at the above address he is in better position than ever to supply birds of quality that can win the strongest competition. To use Mr. Fiske's own words, "Every time I look my birds over, it makes me feel mighty cheerful. Some of them are such exceptional ones I shall dislike very much to part with them, but my business is selling birds—not keeping them". He gives you the opportunity to get some of his select stock. Just turn to his ad and see for yourself what he has to say. The index will locate it.

FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD

We have recently had very glowing reports from poultrymen with whom we have come in contact on the value of French's Poultry Mustard. The manufacturers, the R. T. French Co., Dept. B, Rochester, N. Y., make some very strong claims for their product and these claims appear to be well made judging from the reports we have received. Space will not permit going into detail here, but a card addressed as above will bring a 32 page booklet giving full information regarding its values in the poultry yard, also the result of some very exhaustive experiments conducted by a prominent English poultryman. This book brings out facts in regard to the virtues of mustard that are not generally known and is brimful of interest from cover to cover. When writing for a copy be sure and mention A. P. W.

Ondawa Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Win prizes and Lay eggs. Eggs and Chicks from high class pedigree birds bred from trapped hens at reasonable prices. Choice stock always for sale.
L. T. McLEAN, Ondawa Farm, Box 60, SHUSHAN, Y.N.

JIMCRACK HOUDANS

WINNERS TORONTO, GUELPH and BOSTON. Illustrated Mating List.

HARRY TAYLOR, 82 Howard Park Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS R. & S. C. REDS

We have a few extra good cocks and cockerels for sale. Our prices will land your order. Also a few pullets.

EAGLE BAY FARM, F. A. House, Mgr.

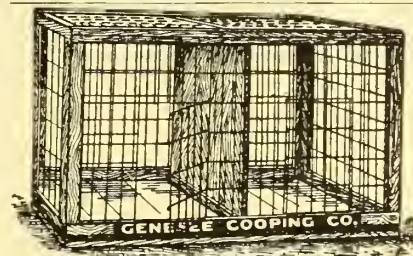
SILVER, CREEK, N. Y.

GOLDEN AND SILVER CAMPINES

Stock for sale. Bred from America's Champion Blue Ribbon Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Baltimore. Write your needs for the show room. Exhibition birds a specialty.

E. F. DEAN,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



ATTENTION! SHOW SECRETARIES

Write for illustration showing Genesee System of all metal sanitary cooping.

Good second hand coops for sale.

Cooping shows on rental our specialty.

GENESEE COOPING COMPANY

Geo. W. Webb, Mgr., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Andrew's White Wyandottes

have won more prizes than any other strain at Boston—the White Wyandotte show of America.

Have a grand lot of youngsters ready to win. Write for prices on birds that can win anywhere in America. Fine breeding cockerels, trios and pens for sale. 24-page illustrated catalogue free.

J. W. ANDREWS,

Box W,

Dighton, Mass.



Bean's Columbian Rocks Win

I can furnish your requirements in exhibition birds or breeding stock at prices that will astonish you. Write for descriptive circular.

F. G. BEAN, COLLEGEVILLE, PENNA.

SELLING OUT any this season's breeders to make room for the finest lot of S. C. White Leghorn chicks I ever raised.

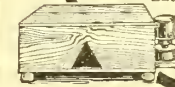
A. FISCHER, R. F. D. 2-W, CANASTOTA, N. Y.

Has Big Record for Successful Hatches

Insure getting most chicks possible from your eggs by buying the time-tested, old reliable Progressive Incubator—the self-regulating machine with hundreds of dead air cells. Poultry raisers everywhere report 100 per cent hatches. Honestly built, sold at bargain prices—and will buy back with 8% interest if not as represented.

\$7.35 LOWEST PRICE YET **BIG 155-EGG INCUBATOR**

All wood parts of California Redwood—has double dial temperature regulator, heavy metal safety lamp, egg tester, thermometer, copper boiler, hot water heat, deep nursery, double doors, strong, well-built 155-egg tray. For \$7.35 we'll ship you one—set up ready for use—freight prepaid east of Rockies. Or send us \$9.85 and get both the Incubator and our crackling hot water heated Brooder. Write for Big Free Incubator Book, telling all about our machines and the wonderful record-breaking hatches made in them.



Progressive Incubator Co.
Box 191 Racine, Wis.

MATING WYANDOTTES FOR BEST RESULTS

OVERWEIGHT BIRDS NOT DESIRABLE. SHAPE AND THEN COLOR TO BE CONSIDERED. POINTS WANTED IN BREEDERS. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO RETAIN THE IDENTITY OF THE YOUNG STOCK

If one goes into the poultry business he must expect mistakes and disappointments and they must be overcome. None of us are infallible. We are more apt to learn by our early reverses than we are by our successes. I have been fairly successful with Silver Wyandottes, having had them for eighteen years. I have made mistakes and do not pretend to know it all now, but I do know that, if I were to start over again, I should start nearer right than I did eighteen years ago. I should start with one breed, and that breed would be the Silver Wyandotte. I should try to get the best with which to make a start. If my means were limited I should be satisfied with a pair, but I would rather have a trio. If I had plenty of money I should buy a pen of one male and five or six females. I should consider the shape or symmetry of the birds of the most importance, and color of neck, breast or back would be a secondary consideration.

In Silver Wyandottes I consider the male bird more than half of the flock, and for that reason I should be careful to have him as good as possible. I want a cockerel to weigh seven and one-half pounds or a cock eight and one-half pounds, and I prefer a half pound less rather than that much more. As a rule, heavier than standard birds are less shapely. He should be of a square, blocky build, with legs well set apart; a broad breast, full and round; a broad back, short and flat at the shoulders, and a medium sized tail well spread. The comb should be medium, curving to the shape of the neck, coming to a spike point, and all well serrated.

Next I look for color. I want a breast well laced, and the centers must be white and clear, and must extend from under the beak down to between the thighs. Right here, however, we are liable to have trouble unless we see to it that the lacing is free from frosty edging, which is a grayish tinge on the outside of the back lacing. This frosty edging is a serious fault, and the last standard very wisely instructs a cut of not less than ½ point in each section where it appears. If the breast is free from this blemish in the male bird it is not likely to show up in any other section.

The wing of a Silver Wyandotte is one of its strongest points. A really good wing is hard to find. The white in the flights and secondaries is usually good, but the black is too often mottled. I want the wing bows silvery white and the upper web of the coverts black, the lower web white with a narrow stripe along the edge which widens as it approaches the tip, forming a double bar of laced feathers across the wing. I have given a great deal of space to the male bird, as I consider him the foundation of any strain, and I believe that the most of our improvement in the Silver Wyandotte must come through that source.

On the female side I want full standard weight, five and one-half pounds for pullets and six and one-half pounds for hens. They must be broad and full in the breast with a broad back that is very slightly cushioned. The breast

must be well laced with good sized, open centers. As a rule there is very little trouble in getting pullets very good in this respect, but unless well bred, this lacing, after the first molt, will become faint and will fail to go all around the feather. This trouble invariably crops out where the under-color is gray or white. I should be careful to use only females that were good in dark slate under-color and should also prefer to have the fluff slate color, although not necessarily as dark as in the breast. I want the back of a pullet to show centers as white as those in the breast and the lacing must be as clear. With this, however, I must have dark under-color, and I should rather use a female with smaller centers and good under-color than one with large open centers and light under-color. In this view I am going against some of the theorists, but I know that light under-colored females will not wear and the big open centers, unless backed up by dark slate color, are only for today.

I want the ear-lobes red and the eyes bright bay. The standard allows some white in ear-lobes and also permits eyes other than bright bay, yet by a little care we can breed these sections as they should be.

While it is a pleasure to note the good points of our birds, yet we should not overlook the poor ones, and it is a good general rule to avoid mating birds where both the male and female are weak in the same sections. Two poor combs are not going to produce one good comb. Two pairs of pearl or blue eyes will not produce one pair of good, bright, bay eyes. On the contrary, such

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder
Freight Paid East of Rockies Both for \$10
 Hot water; double walls; copper tank—best construction. Write for Free Catalog.
 Wisconsin Incubator Co. Box 62 Racine, Wis.

Smith's Single Comb Black Minorcas

My wonderful record of all 5 first prizes in a quality class at Boston, Jan. 12-17, 1914 proves conclusively that I have the quality flock of America. Better prepare for next season by securing some of this winning blood—Several choice cockerels for sale. Send for descriptive catalogue.

Wm. A. Smith, Box 536-W Metuchen, N. J.

Greider's Fine Catalogue

and calendar of pure bred poultry; 70 varieties illustrated and described, many shown in natural colors. Perfect guide to poultryraisers—full of facts. Low prices on stock and eggs for hatching. Incubators and brooders. 22 years in business. You need this noted book. Send 10c for it—today.

B. H. Greider, Box Rheems, Pa.



POULTRY BAND FREE

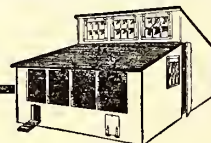


PATENT APPLIED FOR

Send for sample and trial offer of the Bourne "Bignum" poultry band. All sizes. Numbers from 1 to 300 on seven colors of background. Price 3 cents each, \$2.50 per 100.

BOURNE MANUFACTURING CO.,
 34 Howard St., Dept. W MELROSE, MASS.

THE MILLER



FRESH AIR HEN HOUSE

Ready made comes in sections, bolts together in few hours time in city and country, very attractive. It's the latest improved and most practical hen house on the market. Write for printed matter on Portable Hen Houses, Garages, Barns, Cottages, Corn Cribbs and Sectional Buildings of every description. Write today.

The Miller Mfg. Co., 8005 Alabama Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Not Only Big Hatches But a Better Average

A large successful poultryman writes: "We bought one Queen incubator from you in 1908. It worked so well that the next year we ordered 6. When we established our large hatchery in 1911, we ordered 23 more of the same size, (360-egg). This spring we bought 10 of the Ranch Size. Queen incubators turn out a better average hatch than any other make we have ever used, producing stronger chicks."

QUEEN INCUBATORS

Built to Hatch Without Trouble



Ask for free Incubator and Poultry Book.

Are the choice of good poultrymen, as they are honestly built of good material. If you take your poultry business seriously, you can't afford to be without them. Valuable improvements on the 1915 model, including **enlarged heater jacket**, to save oil, **drain valve and expansion tank**. You can sleep when you use a Queen, as it never sleeps on the job.

Queen Incubator Co., 106 Bryan Ave., Lincoln, Neb.

matings will bring forth worse combs and poorer eyes. If, however, one or the other is good in comb and eye, then we may look for an improvement, especially if the bird possessing these good points is the stronger and more vigorous of the two.

With the advantage that the Silver Wyandotte has, of beauty and general usefulness combined, it is bound to become more popular from year to year. It is today the foremost all-purpose fowl in England, and there is no reason why it should not be in this country. In fact during the past season, (1908-09) the showing of Silver Laced Wyandottes was larger in number and better in quality than has ever been shown in America before. They are as easy to breed as any other fowl, notwithstanding parti-color. While discussion is deep and earnest as to the proper shade of buff or the color of Barred Rocks, the pencilings of this breed or that, the Silver Wyandotte fanciers are working in harmony, knowing that where they want white, they want white, and where they want black, they do not want any other color.

Try to retain the identity of the young stock. If you are so situated that you cannot do this with all your birds do it with part of them. If you succeed in raising some extra good birds it is worth the trouble to know the parent stock. Know what kind of matings will produce the good ones and on the other hand do away with the matings that produced the poor ones. In this way we can soon establish a strain of birds that will breed true to name and which will be uniform. This after all is decidedly preferable to producing extremes—part very good, part very poor—the latter as a rule predominating.—Henry Steinmesch in the Wyandotte Book.

TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

Attention is called to the advertising announcement of Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., on the back cover of this issue. Mr. Tompkins has been breeding Reds for many years and makes a straightforward statement of facts regarding his strains. He has exhibited annually at the leading shows, Madison Square Garden included, and has never failed to win a share of the honors. In addition to this the Tompkins' strain has been doing equally well in the hands of customers from coast to coast. Only recently we received a letter from a California subscriber who mentioned the nice winning of her Tompkins' Reds at one of the prominent coast exhibitions. Mr. Tompkins issues a very interesting catalogue that is sent free to all who mention A. P. W. when writing. Better send for a copy today.

HOLMWOOD'S COLUMBIAN ROCKS

Past performances of Holmwood's Columbian Rocks puts them in the front rank with the best of this variety. As to the quality of his flock Mr. Holmwood courts investigation and extends an invitation to all interested to visit his yards at any time and examine his stock, for as he says, "Seeing is believing", and he welcomes the opportunity to show his stock to all interested in this beautiful variety. If you can't visit his place write your requirements to Mason H. Holmwood, Orchard Park, N. Y., and mention A. P. W.

JIMCRACK HOUDANS

Harry Taylor, 82 Howard Park Ave., Toronto, Ont., has made a very enviable reputation as a breeder of Houdans, in evidence of which are his winnings at Toronto, Guelph, Ont., and Boston, Mass.

He makes a specialty of supplying exhibition and breeding birds and solicits the patronage of all A. P. W. readers in the United States who are in need of either description. He issues an attractive circular that he will be pleased to send to all interested providing they will mention A. P. W. when writing.

*** All varieties of water fowl described in the book "Ducks and Geese," seventy-five cents per copy postpaid ***

WARREN COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The Warren County Poultry & Pet Stock Association will hold its 14th annual exhibition December 28-January 2, at Warren, Pa. Over \$400 in special premiums are to be offered, also cash premiums and silver cups. A laying contest will also be held in connection with the show and there will be cash premiums for the winners. The secretary, L. E. Conroy, 26 Cedar St., Warren, Pa., writes that it is the aim of the officers of the association to make their coming show practical and instructive, thereby encouraging more people to raise poultry. For premium list and further information write the secretary.

WADSWORTH & CASTER'S REDS

At the New York State Fair in September Princess Reds, as Wadsworth & Caster, Wolcott, N. Y., term their strain of Rhode Island Reds, won honors on cock, cockerel and old pen in the Rose Comb class and their S. C. pullet won special for best wing in the show. This speaks well for their production as it is considered by all that this was the greatest class of Reds ever shown at the New York State Fair. These breeders may have just the bird you have been looking for. Why not write them today and describe your wants.

*** A postal will bring a copy of our Clubbing Catalogue by return mail ***

Too Late to Classify

ALL ABOUT CAMPINES—The new Campine book just out. 88 pages and cover. Profusely illustrated. Full page plate of Golden and Silver Campines in colors. The most complete treatise on the variety ever prepared. To breed properly you should have a copy. Price 75 cents, postpaid. Address all orders AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTES YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE UTILITY AND FANCY

We won A. P. A. Grand Prize Medal for Best in American class at last New York, Palace Show.
THEODORE S. HEWKE, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS BUFF ROCKS BLACK WYANDOTTES BLUE ANDALUSIANS
COLORED MUSCOVY FAWN RUNNERS WHITE RUNNER DUCKS EMBDEN GEESE
Our 1914 winning Rochester, Cleveland and New York State Fair, our 69 entries won 63 prizes including 41 firsts, a grand lot of males and females in all varieties at honest prices, the profitable kind. Fair treatment and reasonable satisfaction guaranteed to every customer.
LOUIS H. PERRY, R 7, CLAY, N. Y.

1896 BUFF WYANDOTTES 1914

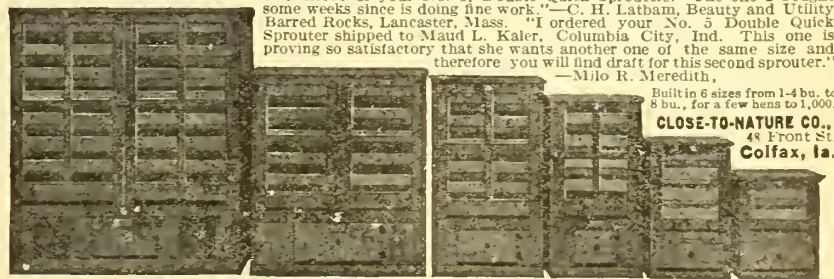
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1914

1915

Under this heading, we shall endeavor to publish a complete list of the shows to occur during the season of 1914-15. Secretaries should favor us with dates selected, names of judges, also correct any errors that appear in the dates as published.

ARIZONA

PHOENIX, State Show—Dec. 23-26.

CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO—Dec. 8-13; W. H. Ingrain, Sec.
PORTERSVILLE—Dec. 15-17; E. D. Fawcett, Sec.
LOS ANGELES—Jan. 6-12; H. H. Mumford, Sec.

COLORADO

DENVER—Jan. 18-23; Fred P. Johnson, Sec.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN—Jan. 12-15; Arthur L. Clark, Sec.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jan. 19-23; W. S. Kiefer, Sec.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO—Feb. 16 to 20; W. R. Oneal, Sec.

ILLINOIS

BEARDSTOWN, Cass Co. Poultry Association—Dec. 14-18; V. L. Adelman, Sec.
CAPRON—Dec. 30-Jan. 4.
LANARK—Jan. 4 to 9; J. A. Shaner, Sec.
ELGIN—Jan. 4-9; C. H. Leitner, Sec.

INDIANA

TERRA HAUTE—Dec. 29-Jan. 3; M. Austin Potter, Sec.
HAMMOND—Dec. 30-Jan. 3; J. M. McCarthy, Sec.
BRAZIL—Jan. 11-16; J. C. MacDonald, Sec.
LYONS—Jan. 11 to 16, 1915; A. G. Kaufman, Sec.
SOUTH BEND—Jan. 18 to 23, 1915; Paul A. Heiermann, Sec.
PLYMOUTH—Feb. 3-6, 1915; J. W. Shatford, Sec.

IOWA

MARSHALLTOWN—Jan. 4 to 8, 1915; C. C. Lounsbury, Sec.
DUBUQUE—Jan. 5 to 10, 1915; Stephen Sartor, Sec.

KANSAS

OLATHE—Jan. 4 to 9, 1915; E. R. Prather, Sec.

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON—Jan. 4 to 9, 1915.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE—Jan. 6 to 10; J. M. Sessions, Sec.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Jan. 12 to 16, 1915; W. B. Atherton, Sec.
WORCESTER—Jan. 21 to 23, 1915; Chas. H. Wood, Sec.
LENEX—Jan. 26 to 28, 1915; Steve C. Burghardt, Sec.

MICHIGAN

MANISTEE—Dec. 21 to 26; Mrs. Charles H. Walters, Sec.
GRAND RAPIDS—Jan. 12 to 16; John Bowstrom, Sec.
DOWAGAC—Jan. 13 to 26, 1915; Geo. Valder, Sec.
DETROIT—Jan. 20 to 26, 1915; J. A. Turner, Sec.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY—Jan. 11 to 16, 1915; E. L. Noyes, Sec.

MONTANA

CONRAD—Dec. 22 to 25; Carland, Sec.

BUTTE—Jan. 4 to 8, 1915; Major Hardy, Sec.
STEVENSVILLE—Jan. 18 to 23, 1915; J. L. Dorsh, Sec.
BOZEMAN—A. M. Brandenburg, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK

MONCTON—Jan. 19 to 22, 1915; Geo. H. Seaman, Sec.

NEW YORK

BATAVIA—Jan. 11 to 16, 1915; Lee Folger, Sec.
SCHENECTADY—Jan. 12 to 16, 1915; H. J. Fuller, Sec.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEWTON—Jan. 4 to 9, 1915; H. J. Woodward, Sec.
NASHUA—Jan. 5 to 8, 1915; E. B. Saunders, Sec.
DOVER—Jan. 17 to 21, 1915; Edw. H. Quigley, Sec.

OHIO.

VAN WERT—Dec. 28-Jan. 2, 1915; D. R. Cary, Sec.
CANTON—Dec. 28-Jan. 2; H. V. Kell, Sec.
NORWALK—Dec. 29-Jan. 2; Carl H. Sly, Sec.
LIMA—Jan. 4-9, 1915; Dr. R. A. Lindhorst, Sec.
PIQUA—Jan. 11-16; Geo. Ellerman, Sec.
BOWLING GREEN—Jan. 11-16; A. A. Whipple, Sec.
GALION—Jan. 11-16; W. M. Huffman, Sec.

CANTON'S GREAT AUDITORIUM SHOW

December 28th, 1914 - January 2nd, 1915

Every indication points to the most successful show ever held in Central Ohio. The Ohio State Branch of the American Barred Rock Club will hold its annual meeting in connection with this show. Entries close December 19th, 1914. Premium List ready. Judges: Chas. McClave, J. W. Simmons, B. O. Swain.

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Secretary and Superintendent,

EATONTOWN, N. J.

CHILLICOTHE—Jan. 12-16; Len. J. Val Doersam, Sec.
 UPPER SANDUSKY—Jan. 11-16; Fred M. Mealey, Sec.
 WADSWORTH—Jan. 12-16; Chas. H. Ries, Sec.
 BRYAN—Jan. 20-23; Samuel Hearhart, Sec.
 MT. VERNON—Jan. 18-25, 1915; Bert D. Humbert, Sec.
 WOODVILLE—Jan. 26-Feb. 1, 1915; A. H. Mauntler, Sec.

PENNSYLVANIA

BERWICK—Dec. 28-Jan. 2; R. S. Hartman, Sec.
 WARREN—Dec. 28-31, 1914, & Jan. 1-2, 1915; L. E. Conroy, Sec.
 ERIE—Dec. 28 to Jan. 2; J. F. Boyer, Sec.
 SELLSVILLE—Dec. 30-Jan. 2; E. R. McCork, Sec.
 CANNONSBURG—Jan. 11-16, 1915; Geo. C. McPeake, Sec.
 JOHNSTOWN—Jan. 12-16; W. S. Krise, Sec.
 PITTSBURGH—Jan. 18-23; W. P. Craig, Sec.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

PIERRE—Jan. 19-23; Joseph Ihli, Sec.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER—Jan. 6-7-8, 1915; W. A. Morr, Sec.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK—Jan. 12-15; J. D. Griffin, Sec.
 WAYNESBORO—Jan. 12-15, 1915; Chas. C. Brunk, Sec.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTOWN—Jan. 4 to 9; J. C. Boyd, Sec.

WASHINGTON

TACOMA—Dec. 29-Jan. 2; J. A. Caddey, Sec.

WISCONSIN

MADISON—Jan. 4-8; J. G. Halpin, Sec.
 DE PERE—Jan. 6-10, 1915; Chas. Behrendt, Sec.

MINERAL POINT—Jan. 11-16; Allen Tucker, Sec.
 APPLETON—Fox River Poultry Assn—Jan. 28-31, 1915; Dr. W. L. Farrand, Sec.

VARIETY OF FOOD MAKES HENS LAY MORE OFTEN

Variety of feed is what fills the winter egg basket. Corn three times a day as a rule builds up fatty tissue, makes hens lazy and reduces profit.

"Animal food, ground food and a generous supply of green stuff produce the best results for laying fowls", says J. G. Halpin, head of the poultry department of the University of Wisconsin.

The exercise so needful for poultry can be provided in winter by working the grain ration well into the litter of fresh straw that should be provided as a carpet on the feeding floors. A good variety of grain should be provided, some corn, wheat, oats and barley mixed together, or fed alternately, makes a satisfactory ration.

A grain ration for winter use that has given good results at the experiment station farm consists of two parts corn, two parts wheat, one part oats and one part barley.

It is recommended that the ground feed be placed in a small mash box or trough where the hen can have ready access to it. The following mixture of ground feeds is considered to be quite satisfactory: One hundred pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds ground corn, 50 pounds malt sprouts, 50 pounds meat scrap, and sufficient salt. During

the fall and winter about 25 pounds of oil meal should be added to this mixture. Where these feeds cannot be had, others of a like nature may be substituted, the main idea in all instances being to get a wide variety.

Buttermilk and odds and ends from the kitchen, and such green food as cabbage, alfalfa, silage and turnips are great aids to egg production. Not only more eggs, but eggs rich in protein and high in vitality with firm shells are likely to result where proper thought is given to feeding systems.

HUMANELY SHOD HIS GEESSE

The largest goose dealer in the world is William H. Firke, of Mansfield, Ill. Late in the summer of each year Mr. Firke's buyer spends several months in the hills of Kentucky and Tennessee, where goose raising is an important industry. There the geese are purchased, some here, some there, but scarcely ever in lots of more than a hundred. Sometimes the geese are assembled in places remote from a railroad and must be driven miles before they can be loaded. The driving is comparatively easy, but before the long march over the rough and rugged roads is started, the geese must be shod. Rough roads will make even a goose footsore. Shoeing geese is a simple matter to the gooseraiser. The birds are driven over soft tar or pitch and then onto beds of fine sand. The sand and tar form a soothing mixture, which affords great protection to the feet on the long marches.—Exch.

American Poultry Association

The poultry industry of this country amounts in the aggregate to One Billion Dollars per Annum. These figures paralyze the imagination.

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Your interests will be promoted and safeguarded. You may compete for the Association diplomas and gold and silver medals at the shows, and be entitled to all the help that honest organized effort can give you.

You will have a voice in shaping the course and policy of the Association, making it recognized by nations and governments.

Your name should be one of the thousands of honored members of this Association. We urge you to write immediately for information and application blank. Address,

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EDITORIAL NOTE—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given [not for publication]. If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

GAPE WORMS—HOPPER FEEDING.

Q. (a) What color are gape worms?

A. Gape worms vary in color, depending upon conditions. Usually when removed from the trachea of a chickens where they have been feeding, they are a deep red color, but when empty they are a light color, that is, they have a flesh or pink cast. The adult male is about 1-4 inch long and the female is 1-2 or 5-8 inch long, and the two are invariably joined together, giving the appearance of a double headed worm.

Q. (b) How can you get rid of earth worms?

A. Cover the affected area with a liberal coating of lime and either spade or plow under. This treatment should effectually disinfect the soil and eradicate the earth worms for a long period.

Q. (c) What do you think of wheat bran and wheat shorts middlings) mixed as a hopper feed for growing chicks? W. A. M., Memphis, Tenn.

A. It will answer for your locality, although I would prefer to add 5 to 10 pounds of beef scrap per hundred pounds, and also a portion of rolled or crushed oats.

DUSTY QUARTERS, PROBABLY.

Q. We keep about 400 laying hens and for the last two years have been troubled with a peculiar disease, which we have not been able to get rid of, neither have we been able to find out what it is. We feed _____ feeds exactly as they direct. The disease appears as a small, hard growth, nearly always on one jaw, but sometimes on both, just back of the mouth. It grows larger until it covers the whole side of the face, closing the eye and is sometimes accompanied by a slight discharge from the eyes. It continues for a period of perhaps two or three months and then gradually disappears, although we have had one case of a valuable cock bird which was affected for more than six months. It does not seem to affect the bird's health to any great extent and is not extremely contagious. We have had, perhaps, six cases this year. We have a modern open front house and keep them absolutely clean. All sick birds are immediately isolated, yet we cannot rid ourselves of the disease. Can you tell what it is and what to do for it? C. D. H., Bangor, Me.

A. It is not uncommon to find symptoms like these in a flock affected with a cold or in the early stages of the roup. It is quite another thing, however, to have trouble of this sort make its appearance without any apparent effect on the general health of the individual. From experience the writer has learned that is possible, as he had a like ex-

perience a few years ago while in charge of a large flock of Leghorns.

These swellings occur in the infraorbital or maxillary sinus, a small oblong cavity in the skull bones just in front and below the eye. This cavity has direct connection with the nasal cavities; it also opens into the eye socket. Where a swelling over this area is noted in a bird not suffering from a cold and apparently in good health, it is undoubtedly caused by the presence of some foreign body; most likely a speck of dust. This causes an irritation which later develops into an inflammatory stage and a small tumorous growth starts, which continues to increase in size much the same as those accompanying roup, although the growth is not as rapid. When first noticed, relief may be obtained by carefully making

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for a sick chicken, yet one sick chicken in a flock generally means more sick chickens soon,—their diseases being mostly contagious or caused by the same food, drink or housing.

Flock treatment is the modern method and Germozone the modern remedy. One need not buy one medicine for roup, another for canker, another for diarrhoea, and still another for sore head, or chicken pox, or inflamed skin when Germozone is the one remedy for inflammations or irritations of skin or mucous membrane, and that covers nine out of ten poultry and pet stock troubles.

The big point is to take early action. Germozone acts quick. It is no uncommon thing to cure canker or roup in one night, but the earlier the treatment, the quicker the recovery.

Best of all is the "twice a week" preventive treatment, a teaspoonful of Germozone to a quart of drinking water. It purifies the drinking water, from which source contagion is most frequent, and also has a beneficial action on mouth, throat, crop and bowels. It is a great bowel regulator for poultry, pigeons, birds, dogs and other pet or domestic stock.

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an incision with a sharp knife and cleaning out the accumulation of cheesy pus that will be found. Thoroughly cleanse the wound with a little powdered Iodiform.

Now, as to cause. As stated above I believe it to be an irritating dust. This may have several sources, such as earth floors, dirty and mouldy litter, lime used too freely in the house, or any one of a dozen other causes for a dusty house.

If your houses are dusty, clean up, and I think you will prevent further trouble. At the time the writer was having serious trouble of this kind, forest leaves were used freely in the scratching pens. In gathering these leaves, naturally some of the soil and leaf mold of previous years was raked up. When dried and placed in the scratching pens, these mold spores found fertile fields in the nostrils and skull cavities and trouble ensued. After abandoning leaves and adopting straw litter, trouble was averted.

WHAT TO FEED.

Q. As a subscriber of your journal, I wish you would furnish me with the following information. I have a flock of thirty S. C. Brown Leghorn pullets and three cockerels. I would like to know what kind of feed and about how much to give the flock. I am endeavoring to get them into laying condition as soon as I can. They were hatched in March and it looks to me as if they should be laying soon. F. D. B., Des Moines, Iowa.

A. There are many good grain and mash mixtures advertised in these columns, and you could probably do no better than to secure a supply of these feeds and follow the manufacturers' directions in feeding them. If you prefer to prepare your own feed, I would suggest that that you make a grain mixture of equal parts of wheat, corn and oats. In the morning feed a pint to every ten hens. For the evening feed, give a fair sized handful to each bird. For a mash mixture, 100 lbs. bran, 50 middlings, 50 corn meal, 50 ground oats, 25 meal, 25 meat scraps, thoroughly mixed and kept before them in hoppers at all times. At noon, give a moist mash of the same mixture, all they will clean up in 15 minutes. Supply green food, grit, oyster shells and plenty of fresh water.

FAVUS OR WHITE COMB.

Q. For the past year I have had trouble with a disease that has been diagnosed as favus. The comb and wattles show a white dusty appearance in spots sometimes remaining in one or two small spots and sometimes spreading all over the face, comb and wattles. It is then generally accompanied by a loss of feathers adjoining parts affected. I have tried a mixture of chloroform and camphor, also kerosene. Both of these remove the whitish scale, but do not seem to cure. The general health does not seem to be affected, they eat well, lay and look healthy, except in a few cases, so few in fact that I have almost concluded that those that looked badly were suffering from some other ailment. I have been unable to find a cure; can you suggest anything? C. M., Oyster Bay, N. Y.

A. When once established, favus is somewhat difficult to eradicate. In treating the disease the first thing to do is to take measures to insure that the houses and runs are abso-

lutely sanitary, as this disease flourishes in dirty, unsanitary surroundings. Place the affected birds by themselves and secure a 5 cent bottle of vaseline, and with it thoroughly mix 1 teaspoon of sulphur. Apply this mixture to the affected portions only, that is to the white spots. Keep the birds in the sun as much as possible and a cure will be effected in almost every case.

FEEDING AND HOUSING.

Q. (a) What is the best morning and evening feed for pullets and hens?

A. A majority of poultry raisers prefer a light feed of grain in deep litter mornings, and a full feed in the same manner as an evening feed.

Q. (b) What is the best way to keep fowls after the first snow? Are they to be kept confined or allowed to run out of doors through the winter? A. D., Herkimer, N. Y.

A. If the birds are to be kept for laying purposes, we would prefer to keep them confined during the winter. Some authorities claim that it does not effect the production to permit a fowl to roam at will in all kinds of weather, but we have never been able to see things that way. Keep them in and give good care.

FEEDING QUESTION—LIMBERNECK.

Q. I have 250 S. C. White Leghorn pullets now 5 1-2 months old, most of them have large red combs. Eight days ago I found two limbernecks, which I gave a dose of Castor oil, and they were all right next day. I cleaned up and disinfected the house today, and I found another one, which I treated the same, but she died. The birds have free range. I feed them 12 quarts of grain, consisting of equal parts of oats, wheat and whole corn in the morning. At noon, 12 quarts of wet mash, consisting of potatoes, stale bread, bran, middlings and corn meal. The evening feed the same as morning. For the last month I have placed 12 quarts of dry mash in a hopper every night, this consists of equal parts bran, middlings, corn meal and half the amount of linseed meal, and beef scrap. The surroundings are perfectly clean and each bird is allowed 4 square feet of floor space. I buy the best feed and keep charcoal, grit and water before them all the time. Any advice you can give will be greatly appreciated. W. P. M., Bay Shore, N. Y.

A. As limberneck properly speaking is not a disease, but a symptom

that indicates a diseased condition, you probably did the proper thing in giving the castor oil, thereby helping to regulate the digestive functions, which in this case were, without doubt, the cause of the trouble. A bird is said to have limberneck when suffering from lead or toxic poisoning, a form which is quite common, especially in the yards of the careless poultrymen, who does not keep things picked up and throws his old paint cans, etc., in one corner of the yard, or allows a sick fowl to crawl into a corner and die and the carcass remains to be devoured by the fowls. Whenever limberneck appears, en-



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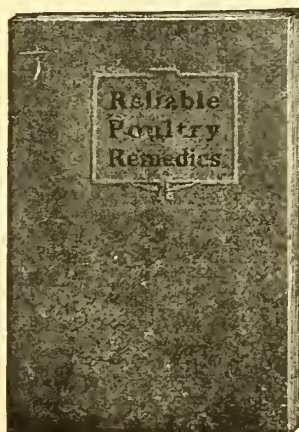
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deavor to locate the cause and treat accordingly.

Your method of feeding is not bad, although I believe a few changes might result in improvement. As a suggestion I would say, reduce the morning feed of grain and in the evening allow a fair sized handful to each bird. Use care in feeding the linseed meal and beef scraps lest you have a bad case of bowel disorder on your hands. If the droppings are a pasty, yellow or light brown color, you are feeding too much of these items. 15 lbs. oil meal to 100 lbs. of mash is liberal enough. To use use this laxative and beef scraps in the same proportion, should make a generous allowance of animal food.

THE WILLIAMSPORT SHOW

Several innovations were introduced at the seventh annual show of the Williamsport Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held at Williamsport, Pa., November 17-20. Not the least of these was the free admission made possible by the financial support given by the Williamsport Chamber of Commerce. We have heard much comment on this feature and all appear as a unit in discouraging the practice as it is claimed that it brings in an army of undesirables that spend most of their time walking the streets.

The show made a great gain over last year, drawing an entry that doubled last season's show. All through the popular varieties the classes were well filled, some being exceptionally large, and honors were keenly contested. There were beautiful classes of Dark Cornish, Mottled Houdans and White Crested Black Polish, in fact these varieties surpassed some of the so-called popular varieties in numbers. This is not surprising on the part of the Cornish as they have been coming strong for the past two seasons and have gained many friends.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds were the largest classes, with White Wyandottes next. S. C. Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorns were also out in numbers and there was a beautiful class of Buff Plymouth Rocks.

President Jas. T. Huston and Secretary Geo. J. Hanks were busy as beavers and by their good work showed that the Williamsport fanciers made wise selections when the affairs of the show were entrusted to them. Superintendent W. E. Gage and his assistant, Geo. Stryker, must not be overlooked, for they made up one of the vital parts of the show machine that kept everything moving and in good order.

The judging was done with dispatch and apparently with the approval of all concerned, as there was scarcely a dissenting voice to be heard, which speaks well for the true sportsmanship of exhibitors present. The list of judges included H. P. Schwab, Richard Oke, J. C. Punderford, Chas. Nixon, F. L. Bradford, Henry D. Riley, M. L. Chapman, J. D. Koons, I. F. McGrew, J. W. Ward, Jr., B. Monroe Posten and Milligan

C. Kirkpatrick. There was also exhibits of corn and fruits, and the judging of these was looked after by Prof. Chas. F. Noll and Dr. J. P. Stewart, both of State College, Pa.

In the Barred Rock classes, C. N. Myers, Hanover, Pa., made a fine showing and won 1-4-5 hen, 2-3 pullet, 3-5 pullet bred cockerel, 2 pullet bred pen. C. F. Webster, Gerard, Pa., was in the winnings all down the line, in the White Rocks winning 2-4 cock, 1 hen, 2-4 cockerel, 1-4 pullet, 2 pen. In Buff Plymouth Rocks there was a merry tussle, Vierheller Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., and E. H. Lichtenwalter, Girard, Pa., running neck and neck. Vierheller Bros. won 1 cock, 1-3-5 hen, 5 cockerel, 3-4 pullet, 1-2 pen; E. H. Lichtenwalter, 3 cocks, 4 hen, 1-3 cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 3 pen. The Rancocas Poultry Farms, Brown's Mills, N. J., made a small entry of S. C. White Leghorns, and Manager Chapman was all smiles when the ribbons went up. Their winnings included 1-4 pullet, 1-2-6 cockerel, 2-5 hen, and 1 pen, which is a fine record to hang up in competition of this kind, but these farms have the quality and they seldom fail to capture a majority of the high honors. L. H. Perry, Clay, N. Y., won 1 cock, 1 hen, 1-2 cockerel, 3-4 pullet on R. C. White Leghorns and on Fawn Runners, 1 Old Drake, 1 Old Duck, 2 Young Drake, 1 Young Duck and 2 pen.

Silver Campines brought out fine classes in all departments, E. F. Dean, Williamsport, winning 2-3-5 cock, 4 hen, 3 cockerel. He also won 2 cock, 1-3-5 hen, 2-4-5 cockerel, 1 pullet, 1-3-4 pen Golden Campines.

Water Fowl were small classes, as were Geese and Turkeys. Pigeons brought out a scattering entry and there was also a small display of pet stock, including New Zealand and Belgian Hares and Rabbits. There were also several plates of table eggs.

Taken altogether it was a very successful show and the management is looking forward to a still larger one for the next season. They mean to make Williamsport the opening of the winter season and the support given them this year has encouraged them to renewed efforts.—Special Correspondent.

OVERCROWDING

One of the greatest evils in the poultry yards is overcrowding. It is often the case that where a fancier is successful in obtaining wanted eggs from a few head of fowls, he gets the impression that he will obtain the same number proportionately from an increased number of fowls, whereas, probably, his fowl pen cannot hold more without the work of overcrowding, and this then results in the ground becoming tainted (no matter how clean and painstaking the owner is). The fowls having less space to exercise in they become listless, and the egg supply falls off. The fowls are also liable to liver disease, and often take to the very objectionable habit of feather plucking for the want of something else to occupy their attention. Moral: Don't overcrowd.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEG COLOR

(Continued from page 91)

of the season have bright yellow legs, such as one is accustomed to see in pullets which have not yet began to lay. On the other hand, birds which have done a hard year's work and produced many eggs will have shanks completely white or nearly so. Examination at this station of many hundreds of birds, whose trap nest records are known, makes it possible to say positively that no bird which has been a high producer will have bright yellow legs at the end of the laying season. "Two hundred egg" hens always have white legs at the end of their pullet year.

BLEACHED SHANKS IN HIGH LAYERS

This point is one which may be of great value to the poultryman when he is culling his flock in the fall and deciding which of his pullets he will keep over to use as breeders the next year. If he has no trap nest records the color of the shanks furnishes him one of the best indications he can have as to the way in which these pullets have laid during their first year of life. His first selection should always, of course, be on the strength and constitutional vigor, but after having picked out the good strong healthy birds he should then choose from among those the ones which show the whitest legs. Poultrymen often make a mistake on this point. One frequently hears of a poultryman practicing just the opposite, that is, when he culls his pullets in the fall for the breeders of the next year, he will pick out carefully those which have yellow legs. By doing this he is systematically picking out the poorest layers in his flock to use as breeders, whereas if he takes those with the white legs he is systematically picking out his best layers for breeding purposes.

BONNIE BROOK WHITE LEGHORNS

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report of the 3rd annual egg laying contest conducted at Storrs, Conn. Among the ten highest pens is a pen of ten Bonnie Brook S. C. White Leghorns with an average of 175 eggs per hen for the year. This is quite a remarkable performance and speaks well for the laying qualities of Bonnie Brook White Leghorns. But this is not all as Geo. Saportius, manager of the Bonnie Brook Poultry Farm, annually exhibits Bonnie Brook Leghorns at numerous shows and always carries home some of the high honors. Thus it will be seen that standard qualities as well as laying ability have been incorporated in this strain, making it a very desirable combination and one which every one should strive to duplicate. To help out it would not be a bad plan to introduce some Bonnie Brook blood and we are sure that Mr. Saportius would be pleased to hear from all who desire to secure breeding birds of either sex. Better write today and address Bonnie Brook Poultry Farm, Box 90 F, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

'PARKS' BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS

Over twenty-five years ago J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa., set out to establish a heavy laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. He went about it in a scientific manner by using trap nests and by keeping an accurate record of each individual. By these records and systematic selection he was able to make marked progress from year to year until today his strain is recognized among the foremost laying strains of the country. At the present time he is offering some choice cockerels from record hens and as all authorities agree that the laying characteristic is transmitted from the male side this presents a good opportunity for A. P. W. readers to secure a good breeding male to put at the head of a breeding pen this season. They are mighty reasonable in price too. Only \$3.00 and up depending on quality—that is standard points. Why not order one of these males today and put your flock on a more profitable basis. His cockerel circular is free.

FEEDING FOR EGGS

(Continued from page 11)

er work in the getting of the whole grain and usually they get less of it. My feeds, dry mash and whole grain, are the same for old and young females.

The foundation of our feeding of Wyandottes is the mash. This is little varied during the winter and differs in summer in having more bran and less corn meal. My females, coming off the roost in the morning, find a well filled hopper of mixed ground grain and meat. This is just the same mixture I use to mature my pullets in the fall. It is made by measure of four parts bran, three corn meal, two clover meal, and one of high grade beef scrap. The scrap is nearly all meat, hardly any bone and waste. This mash is well mixed, put into self-feeding hoppers and is always within reach of the hens and pullets. Along about 10 a. m. each day some green food is given. It may be apples or cabbage in the fall, mangels or carrots in the winter and turnips in the spring. Sometimes this green food is varied by a measure of steamed cut clover. An hour before sunset a feed of whole grain is given. This varies from day to day, corn being given one day, wheat the next, barley the third, with perhaps a mixture of the three the next day. I intend that there shall be at all times a little of some grain to be found in the litter by deep scratching. Enough is fed at night to satisfy the needs of the fowls and leave a little for the early riser the next morning.

FEEDING CONDIMENTS AND BEEF SCRAP

Very little spice is needed in our winter food for eggs. Black pepper and ginger, with salt, are all the condiments that I use. These are given in the dry mash as I would use them to season my own food. I depend more on the pure, cool air of my cloth front houses to maintain egg production, than on the use of egg stimulants. Exercise is worth more than "eggpowders" in the common sense care of our laying stock. A cold week in winter calls for either more corn meal in the mash, or more whole corn at night. The price of grain may make some difference in the selection of your food. The cost of things does not matter so much so long as you get the profit you desire.

If I find my hens tossing out the mash in search of pieces of meat I at once increase the amount of beef scrap. This may be done in the mash, or a hopper may be filled with meat scrap alone.

With the coming of spring I increase the amount of green food, give less whole grain, and reduce the quantity of litter in the pens. As the grass starts and weeds grow, the females are given the use of large yards. The garden waste is thrown into the pens. Thinnings of all sorts—beets, corn, lettuce and weeds—find a use in the hen yard. The mash is made one-half bran, meat scrap is fed freely and the pens are cleaned of litter and filth.

As the most important single article in the getting of plenty of eggs I would put beef scrap. This may not be so great an egg food as green cut bone, but it is easily obtained, easily kept sweet and it is handy to feed. It is a food so useful that care ought to be

given to get the best. The difference in price between a high grade article and one only fit for fertilizer is so small that it should never be considered in the getting of eggs. At three dollars per one hundred pounds, a high grade beef scrap is a cheap food in the production of table eggs. If you can get fresh green bone at regular dates, at a cent a pound, you will find it helpful in your feeding. A noon feeding, twice a week, all they will eat, will supply the need of animal food. The dry mash can remain as before with all scrap left out.

Given a bred-to-lay flock of Wyandottes, cared for and fed as I have outlined, you should not be satisfied with an egg yield of less than one hundred and fifty eggs per pullet. Others are doing it. So can you.

Since wording the above Dr. Sanborn sent us the illustration of his famous Buff Wyandotte hen "Goldie".

BUFF WYANDOTTE HEN "GOLDIE"

This hen is the oldest bird on my Buff Wyandotte farm. Her show and egg record has been so good that she has never been left out of my matings. Her history is this: She was hatched and raised by a neighbor of mine, out of some of my best bred-to-lay stock. At the annual meeting of the Buff Wyandotte Club at Cleveland, 1902-3, she was shown and won first pullet in a class of twenty-nine. As near as I could find out she was a great layer as a pullet, laying around the 200-egg mark. Being obliged to sell his stock I bought this

breeder's four best hens at auction—"Goldie" among them. In her third year she laid 120 eggs; in her fourth year 136 eggs, 59 eggs were incubated, 58 chicks hatched and 53 matured into quality stock. Since then, she has begun laying, each year, about the 10th of March, laying from four to six eggs a week, keeping it up till moulting in late August. This summer, in her eighth year, she has laid ten eggs in ten days and nineteen eggs in twenty days. She has usually wanted to sit in July but has been allowed to hatch a brood only once in her life. In all my experience with her I never knew an egg of hers to be infertile or anything except perfect in shell and shape. She is young looking today, visitors saying she seemed a two-year old. She has been shown at Boston twice, at local shows several times and always gets a place. I owned the mother, aunt and sister of this hen but they long since went to the place of departed hens. The photograph of her was taken near the beginning of her seventh year and shows what I consider the "egg type" in Buff Wyandottes. She is deeper in body than the show type of today and would not get a blue or red ribbon in much competition. She was the best pullet of her day from her judges' standpoint, and I am sure that from a bread-and-butter, bred-to-lay, point of view she is equal to any in her house today. I shall breed her as long as she gives me eggs that are fertile reproducing herself in any degree of merit. —Dr. N. W. Sanborn.

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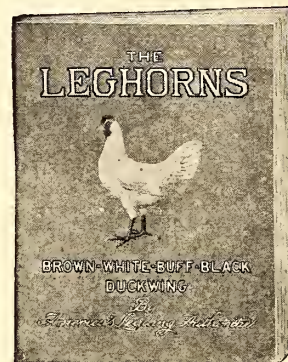
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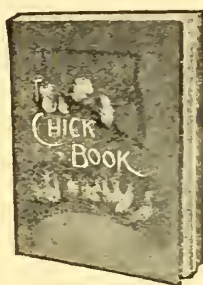
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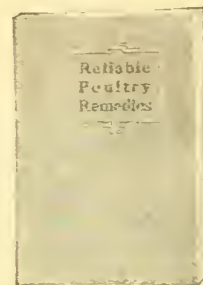
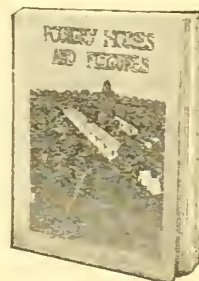
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